P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
11 YEARS OLD.
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TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,717—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
HOTEL
CONTAINING OVER 300 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	9th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5426	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5253	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7103	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morevich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morevich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
* THERESIE	A. Milis	5,093	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Felner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and 18th via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON		3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep., 4, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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CALCUTTA,
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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 11th September, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bosreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 14th September.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON

S.S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 9th September.

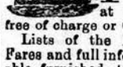
FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, good service Baths, thermal and other. Electric Light. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Sojourn.

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THE
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Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
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Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	38	50

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Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	30
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	36
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	38

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Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

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Match Double Seam	4 12	3 10
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Practice Wyvern	1 8	1 0
" Eclipse	2 8	1 8
Boys' Double Seam	1 8	0 12
" Treble Seam	2 0	1 4

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NETS each	10 8	6 0
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J. F. WALKE.

Bombay, 9th September, 1899.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882

and

In the matter of the AHMEDABAD SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJI TATA of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, resid ng at Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 4th day of September, 1899, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell by the Petitioner abovenamed, a Creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the sitting Judge in Chambers on the 28th day of September, 1899 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 4th day of September 1899.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE, & JEHANGIR, Petitioner's Attorneys, No. 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MAHUVA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, near Dhobi Talao, Fort, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at 2-15 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the year ending 30th June, 1900, and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 16th day of September, 1899, to the 23rd day of September, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1899.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1899, for the construction of an IRON CAGE for animals in the Victoria Gardens.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs Five, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Two Hundred, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public [illegible] withdrawal of Tender, [illegible] ntal deposit equivalent [illegible] will have to be made [illegible] accepted.

[illegible] s not bind him[illegible] If to

[illegible] al Commissioner.

[illegible], M. INST., C.E. [illegible]gineer, Municipality. [illegible]ay, 7th September, 1899

[illegible] EEKLY.

[illegible] CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the convenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co., BOMBAY.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & Co., 147-1, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to Single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses boarding at livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds. Has never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"COMPLETELY HEALED."

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year is turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled, with abscesses. During the whole of this time was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture." After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Apenfast Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.

"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.

"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and residences in Tunbridge Wells, may I what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells"

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. Its—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGS COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitation and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixtured blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BUNGALOW TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL AND ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE

(OPPOSITE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.)

BOMBAY.

THE LEADING HOTELS IN INDIA.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

The Catering under the Sole Control of MONSR. CORENTIN, the well known CHEF.

Electric Light, Electric Bells, Lift, Post, Railway and Telegraph Offices on the Premises.

SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS During the Monsoon months.

Address,—The MANAGER, ESPLANADE HOTELS, BOMBAY.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS

SILVERY SALVERS,

USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c., CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER

PRESENTED

TO THEM BY BUYING DEVERNEY'S BRANDY.

THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN TO EVERY ONE.

ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE, BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F ALLUM, General Manager.

DR DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which so frequently baffle doctors over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weaknesses arising from the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Chemists in India. Purchasers are specially requested to see the Government Stamp, with the words "WALKER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Sp

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, that day, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st September, 1899.

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for building leases for sites on the MARINE LINES ESTATE, &c, lands, Bombay.

A plan of the sites may be seen and printed forms of applications obtained by applying at the Office of the Engineer of the board, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that FORMS of CERTIFICATES, REQUIRED under the Matheshwar and Panchgani Plague Rules, are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of Pague Operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent, Mahableshwar.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt.-Col., I. M. S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableshwar and Panchgani.
Camp Satara, 4th September 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE AGRA SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 13th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on MONDAY, the 25th current next at 4-0 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1899.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

4TH.—To declare a dividend.

A. JOHN & Co,
Managing Agents.
Agra 8 Instg an l Weaving Mills Co., Ld.
Agra, 30th August, 1899.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" as well as a TRADE MARK OR TRADE DESCRIPTION in India (or any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as sworn Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," &c, in contravention of the above Trade Marks. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 21 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

JUBILEE OF THE SIR JAMSHEDJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSI BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

NOTICE.

INFLUENTIAL COMMITTEES of the Existing students of the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution has been formed to adopt measures to celebrate the JUBILEE of the INSTITUTION which falls on the 17th day of October, 1899. Various suggestions have been made as to the best mode to commemorate the event, such as holding a dance, holding an evening party, illuminating the school premises, presenting chemical apparatus to the Institution, awarding a commemoration gold medal every year to the successful candidate from the 1st Puton that may stand first in the Matriculation examination &c., &c. The students and ex-students of the Institution are requested to send in suggestions as to which of the above objects, as it will depend upon the total amount subscribed which of the above suggestions to be carried out.

Subscriptions may be sent to the "Rast Goftar" office or the Undersigned Joint Honorary Secretaries.

D. F. MULLA,
Solicitor, High Court,
No. 19, Church Gate Street,
R. S. CONTRACTOR,
Wirl Bander,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 182 of 1891.

NATHMAL NARSINGDAS, of Bombay Inhabitant, trading near Bauleshwar outside the Fort...Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

MALHARRAV HOLKER an infant under the age of 18 years by his Guardian adlitem Her Highness RADHABAI SAHEB and TATYA SAHEB HOLKER (an infant under the age of 18 years by his Guardian adlitem Her Highness RADHABAI SAHEB both infants residing at Indore, outside British India ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 3rd day of September 1897, the following immovable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following property, viz:—

All that extensive tract of land containing by admeasurement about 1,311 Acres situate in the Island of Salsette in the Taluka of Thana and District of Thana, Village of Mulund and portions of the Village of Navoor and Vanjoor respectively together with a Pucca but it upon stored Bungalow and Furniture thereon contained and the premises known as the Bhandup Distillery consisting of various buildings Machinery apparatus fittings and appliances situated for Distilling spirits; but not now in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Mansukh Virji, Attorney-at-Law, of the attaching Creditor to whom the conduct of the sale proceedings herein has been given under an order dated 29th March, 1898, No. 87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rs. Fifty Lakhs FOUR per cent. Guaranteed Debentures repayable in SIXTY years.

REVISED NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52-56 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite TENDERS FOR A LOAN OF RS. FIFTY LAKHS, bearing interest at FOUR per cent., repayable in SIXTY years by a Sinking Fund to be invested in accordance with Section 56 and 59 half-yearly coupon debentures.

The first rent and sinking fund charges as aforesaid will be a charge on the property and revenues of the Board which includes, in addition to the properties for the purchase of which the loan is to be raised, the whole of certain properties and lands in the City of Bombay, valued in the Schedules of the said Act at Rs. 91,01,551 and an annual contribution from the Municipal Fund not exceeding 2 per cent. on the total taxable value of all buildings and lands in the City (exclusive of buildings exclusively occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes), such contribution is estimated for the year 1899-1900 at Rs. 4,75,00, besides other receipts received to the Board by the provisions of the Act which will be developed by the operations of the said Trustees.

The interest on these debentures will constitute a charge on the revenues of the Board prior to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to the Corporation on and from 1st April, 1900 in respect of the debt on account of the lands vesting in the Board. (Sect on 51.)

The payments of interest out of the said revenues and the sinking funds and investment of the sinking fund required for their payment are GUARANTEED by the provisions of the Statute enacted or to be enacted by the Governor-General of India whereby it is directed that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest or in the event of the Board failing to set aside and invest any sum required to form the sinking fund, the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF BOMBAY or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such a sum as may be required to be invested. (Section 80.)

The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in favour of the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accept d by the Board.

These debentures will be issued for sum of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years from 1st November, 1899, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application,
and the balance on or before TUESDAY, the 31st October, 1899, interest accruing from date of actual payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be forfeited if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up on the 31st October.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m., (Gun fire), on MONDAY, the 2nd October, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the secretary.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.
FORM OF TENDER.

I ____
hereby tender for Rupees ____
of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ____

Annas ____ for every Hundred
Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees ____
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 31st October, 1899.

I require the amount in ____ each.
Debentures of Rupees ____

(Signature)
(Address)

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AND AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also BOMBAY PAPERS and MAGAZINES. Most intelligent Assistants with Papers.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 1-15m., 1-0a. Low wat r, 6-54m., 7-8a.

P. and O. s.s. Peninsular, with English mails of 25th August, due to arrive at daylight.

Banks closed; Hindu holiday.

Fancy Bazar, Bandora Convent.

Tent Club meet at Love Grove, Worlee, 4-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Indo-Portuguese vs. Bombay Port Trust

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 1-58m., 1-36a. Low water, 7-27m., 7-38a.

CRICKET.

Elphinstone vs. Divadnya.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Liberal, Esplanade.
Mr. Gagrat's XI vs. Poona Hindus.
Persian vs. Young Zoroastrian.

CARRIAGE COLLISION.—On Thursday evening a carriage, belonging to one Hajee Janmahomed collided with a tram car at the corner of Naglavie Street. The collision resulted in the damage to the carriage. The occupant escaped unhurt.

A MISSING WIFE.—Balla Luximon, a labourer, who resides at 39 Lisle Road, reported to the police on Thursday, that his wife Cassee, aged fourteen years, left home on the previous day to go to her work in a mill at Ferguson Road, and has not since been heard of.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A FEMALE SERVANT.—Nowroji Dossabhoy, a Parsee of Bellasis Road, has reported to the police that a female-servant, Ranee, absconded from his house on the morning of the 4th instant, taking with her a currency note for Rs. 100. The woman is being sought for by the police.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Rao Bahadur Janardhan Sakharam Gadgil, M.A., LL.B., late Naeb-Dewan of Baroda, in English, at the Bhavalsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject:—"Predestination and Self-Will, according to the Hindu Philosophy."

LAW EXAMINATION.—An examination of Articled Clerks will be held in the office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Wednesday, the 27th, Thursday, the 28th, Friday, the 29th, and Saturday, the 30th days of September. The examiners are Messrs. A. K. Oliver, Master in Equity, M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. Dinshaw Jijibhoy, Solicitor.

ANOTHER PLAGUE CURE.—Dr. Row, who obtained several high medical degrees in Europe and has since his return to Bombay, been practising private practice, has, according to the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, concluded his experiments with r gard to typhoid; and has claimed to have discovered a cure for plague by the injection of atropine. Dr. Row is said to have arrived at the conclusion that atropin, injected hypodermically in certain proportions in a plague patient, gives good results. Dr. Row has tried the new remedy in the Modykhana and Poona plague hospitals, and is said to consider the results as satisfactory. He is still pursuing his experiments in the Poona plague hospital.

HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of August last, there were 57 bullocks, 29 horses and 7 dogs at the Bhaji Saklerlal Dinshaw Patit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of August 82 bullocks, 27 horses and 17 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 60 bullocks, 37 horses, and 10 dogs were discharged from the Hospital, 6 cases among bullocks, 1 case among horses and 3 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out patients during the month:—8 horses, 3 bullocks, 1 cow, 1 she buffalo, 1 calf, 35 dogs, 3 bucks and 1 fowl.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MURDER OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX VS. HUSSEN WALAD IMAM.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, in August last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, with Mr. B. F. Distur, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of his wife Chandbi with an Indian club. The evidence of the hospital assistant showed that the death of Chandbi was caused by injuries to the head, which must have been inflicted with some large blunt instrument like the Indian club produced in Court. The bloodstained club was lying near the body of the deceased. It was stated in evidence that the accused and deceased quarrelled, because the accused was mad, and sometimes worked and sometimes did not. The head constable, who arrested the accused, stated that he found him sitting amongst some prickly-pear in a wild bit of land on a distant; but there was no blood upon it. From the hospital assistant's account of the wounds, it appeared to the Sessions Judge most probable that the woman's assailant, being in a standing position and over above the woman who was sitting in pit weaving, struck one or two blows from behind with the Indian club. A swinging blow struck downwards by some one standing over her, would strike the woman's head and face in front and would cause marks her on the head. The accused made a confession before the committing magistrate on the very day of the murder. In fact he stated that he murdered his wife, because she was carrying on an intrigue with his brother. In describing how he killed her, he stated that he struck two blows, of which one reached her head and the other her back. He said she was sitting weaving, and that the first blow struck her shoulder, on which she turned round, and that he then struck the second blow, and ran away without observing its exact effect. In other words, the effect of the second blow in smashing the woman's skull and covering her with blood, gave him a shock which he was still suffering or unable to recall. Some evidence was adduced to show that the accused was insane. This evidence in the opinion of Mr. Alcock, was very weak and such as he was able to understand clearly show that the accused feigned eccentricity in order to avoid labour and gain a reputation for sanctity. The Civil Surgeon was of opinion that accused was not a lunatic, but was malingering. His opinion, in a doubtful case, in court when his relatives appeared to give evidence, in order to work on their feelings, showed that he perfectly understood the nature of the proceedings, and the effects which their evidence might have. There was no evidence to show that he was out of his mind at the time of the murder. The Sessions Judge found that the accused murdered his wife, and that he was not insane at the time of doing so.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: Admittedly the case might have been made stronger against the accused had the Sessions Judge employed the provisions of section 288 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. As it is, the only direct evidence recorded against the accused to prove that he was the person who killed his wife, is his confession recorded on the 18th May and repeated before the committing magistrate on the 27th May, but retracted before the Sessions Court on the 8th August, when the accused said that the police had tutored him to make the confession. We have no doubt that the confession is true, and the circumstantial evidence shows that no one but the accused could have committed the murder. The defence set up in the Sessions Court was insanity, but the evidence of the Civil Surgeon proves that the accused is not insane. He thinks that his shamming madness. There is, however, evidence to the effect that the accused was somewhat strange in his behaviour and was confined in the village lock-up. The murder was a very brutal one, and we must confirm the sentence of death. The alleged weak intellectual capacity of the accused will be brought to the notice of the local Government.

DISOBEDIENCE OF A PLAGUE OFFICER'S ORDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. ANANT SHITARAM KULKARNI.

THIS was a reference to the court of the proceedings of Mr. G. M. Vinchurkar, first-class magistrate, Vinchur, who, in February last, convicted the defendant of disobedience of a order duly promulgated by a public servant, and fined him ten rupees, or in default ten days simple imprisonment. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having disobeyed the order of the District Magistrate of Nasik, issued under section 10 of the Bombay Act VII of 1896, the Epidemic Diseases Act. The village Chandori, where the accused resides, being declared to be infected in the month of November last, a proclamation directing the villagers to leave their houses, live in camps and go into the jungle before the 30th November 1898 was issued by the District Magistrate of Nasik under rule 19 of the revised plague rules, and was published in Marathi on the 25th November. But notwithstanding the order, the accused left his house, locked and sealed, and went into the jungle, and hence the complaint. Mr. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Nasik, recommended that the conviction and sentence be reversed. The order which the accused was alleged to have disobeyed was not on the record. Accused left his house before the order was published, and it was not proved that the order was brought to his knowledge. On this point, Mr. Alcock said, the magistrate had merely raised a series of presumptions against the accused. It was not proved that the house was infected, or that it was mad, and sometimes worked and sometimes did not. The head constable, who arrested the accused, stated that he found him sitting amongst some prickly-pear in a wild bit of land on a distant; but there was no blood upon it. From the hospital assistant's account of the wounds, it appeared to the Sessions Judge most probable that the woman's assailant, being in a standing position and over above the woman who was sitting in pit weaving, struck one or two blows from behind with the Indian club. A swinging blow struck downwards by some one standing over her, would strike the woman's head and face in front and would cause marks her on the head. The accused made a confession before the committing magistrate on the very day of the murder. In fact he stated that he murdered his wife, because she was carrying on an intrigue with his brother. In describing how he killed her, he stated that he struck two blows, of which one reached her head and the other her back. He said she was sitting weaving, and that the first blow struck her shoulder, on which she turned round, and that he then struck the second blow, and ran away without observing its exact effect. In other words, the effect of the second blow in smashing the woman's skull and covering her with blood, gave him a shock which he was still suffering or unable to recall. Some evidence was adduced to show that the accused was insane. This evidence in the opinion of Mr. Alcock, was very weak and such as he was able to understand clearly show that the accused feigned eccentricity in order to avoid labour and gain a reputation for sanctity. The Civil Surgeon was of opinion that accused was not a lunatic, but was malingering. His opinion, in a doubtful case, in court when his relatives appeared to give evidence, in order to work on their feelings, showed that he perfectly understood the nature of the proceedings, and the effects which their evidence might have. There was no evidence to show that he was out of his mind at the time of the murder. The Sessions Judge found that the accused murdered his wife, and that he was not insane at the time of doing so.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: Admittedly the case might have been made stronger against the accused had the Sessions Judge employed the provisions of section 288 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. As it is, the only direct evidence recorded against the accused to prove that he was the person who killed his wife, is his confession recorded on the 18th May and repeated before the committing magistrate on the 27th May, but retracted before the Sessions Court on the 8th August, when the accused said that the police had tutored him to make the confession. We have no doubt that the confession is true, and the circumstantial evidence shows that no one but the accused could have committed the murder. The defence set up in the Sessions Court was insanity, but the evidence of the Civil Surgeon proves that the accused is not insane. He thinks that his shamming madness. There is, however, evidence to the effect that the accused was somewhat strange in his behaviour and was confined in the village lock-up. The murder was a very brutal one, and we must confirm the sentence of death. The alleged weak intellectual capacity of the accused will be brought to the notice of the local Government.

THE LATE DR. PETERSON.

MEETING OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, in reference to the death of Dr. Peterson. The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, who presided, said they had met to place on record the society's sense of the loss they had incurred in the death of their President, the late Dr. P. Peterson, M. A., D Sc.

Dr. Bhandarkar, referring to the late Dr. Peterson, said:—Dr. Peterson was brought out in January 1873 to supersede me. I had been acting Professor of Oriental Languages in the Elphinstone College for four years from the beginning of 1867 to the end of 1872. Dr. Peterson was a young man of twenty-five and was junior to me by ten years. For fifteen years before I had been learning and teaching Sanskrit while Dr. Peterson could have been studying it only for about five years before. Under the ordinary operation of our sinful human nature, one would expect that distrust, suspicion and jealousy would have sprung up between us. But such feelings never for a moment took possession of his heart nor of mine, and a cordial friendship grew up between us which has continued during the varied occurrences of the last twenty-six years, and has now terminated only by his death, which occurred a few days ago. The war entirely due to the innate nobility of Dr. Peterson's nature and to the culture which his mind had undergone as well as his desire to please and to be agreeable. He never gave himself an air of superiority, as is too often done by inferior natures. At a later period he happened to be engaged in a spirited controversy on a literary question. Such controversies between scholars often embitters their feelings and they each other, and they are sometimes found not to be willing even to shake hands with each other when they chance to meet. But this was not the result of our controversy, and we were as good friends after it as before. Dr. Peterson was professor and I his assistant and we worked harmoniously together. In September, 1874, he went on a year's sick leave to Europe and after his return he was appointed to the Deccan College as professor, I believe of some other subject than Sanscrit, for another year. In November 1876, he came back to the Elphinston College. There was a turning-point in Dr Peterson's career about the end of 1881. A Sanskrit professor is considered unworthy of his post if he does not carry on original researches in Indian antiquities and Indian languages and his nature in addition to his teaching work. The other professors in a college are at liberty to do anything they liked, but this additional duty is imposed on Sanscrit professors. I do not complain of this, and even in these days, when there is a greater readiness to give professorships to natives, the authorities, I think, should insist that the Sanskrit professorship should devote his leisure to this work. Since 1873 I had been doing work of this nature, but Dr. Peterson was not able to do much up to the end of 1881. Dr. Kielhorn, of Poona, was about to retire on that occasion, and the idea had been conceived of getting out a new man from Germany to succeed him there; but since it was considered unfair that I should be passed over another time especially after the literary work that I had done, it was arranged that I should be made professor of Oriental Languages in the Elphinstone College, and Dr. Peterson appointed professor of English literature. Had this plan not succeeded the world would not have heard of Dr. Peterson as a great scholar. But having deliberately chosen Sanskrit studies as the work of his life, this proposal was not liked by him. He saw the members of Government and personally protested against it in a strong manner, and the result was that the new professor from Germany was countermanded by a special telegram, and I was appointed to the Deccan College and Dr. Peterson remained Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College. The Government of Bombay had for several years before been conducting a search for Sanskrit manuscripts, and this work had been entrusted to Dr. Buhler and after his departure to Dr. Kielhorn mainly and to me partially. After Kielhorn's departure, Dr. Peterson claimed to be allowed a portion of it, and it was divided equally between him and me. In connection with this he went on tour several times to Guzerat and Rajputana and examined a good many of the Jaina libraries in those provinces. He issued four reports as extra numbers of the journal of this Society. Two more were printed at the Government Central Press. He contributed a good many articles to the journal of this Society, and published at various times editions of the Balakanda of the Ramayana, of Hitopadesa, of Kadambari, of Vallabhadeva's Subhashitavali and of Sarngadhara's Paddhati. In his introduction to the edition of Vallabhadeva's work he gave an alphabetical index of the poets whose names were found alluded to in Sanskrit literature, together with all the information that had till then been obtained about them. This work he did in conjunction with the late Pandit Durgaprasad of Jeypore. An analysis of Sharngadhara's Paddhati had before been given by Prof. Aufrecht, but that had only rendered the demand for the whole work itself keener. Sarngadhara's date is known and from that the inference is easy that the facts from whose works he gives elegant extracts flourished before him. This desideratum Dr. Peterson supplied by his edition. He also published annotated editions of the Rig-Veda Hymns laid down for the M. A Examination and a hand-book for the students of the Veda. He edited a Buddhistic work entitled Nyayabindutika in connection with the Bibliotheca Indica of Calcutta, and an edition of a Jain work in connection with the same collection is in the press. The first two fasciculi were presented to me by him only a few days before his death. You will thus see, that the original work done by Dr. Peterson since the end of 1881 has been considerable. The information that he gave in his reports and Mss. and also in the introductions to the edition of Sanskrit authors is valuable. His examination of Jaina libraries in particular has been productive of important results. His works are referred to and quoted from by all European scholars who have occasion to write on subjects touched on by him, and he is highly spoken of by Professor Ernst Lenmann of Strassburg in the notice of Dr. Buhler's life published in a recent number of the "Indian Antiquary," says with reference to Dr. Peterson, "Buhler imparted his desire of discovering or uncovering all that is hidden or unknown in Jaina literature to Peterson, his successor in Bombay, who has been so fortunate as to be able to enter upon this temple library, which, in spite of the sanctified temple librarian, was more closely closed to Buhler. Peterson has, indeed, been continuing Buhler's work in the search for manuscripts very much to his credit." Dr. Peterson has thus been able to secure for himself a very high place among European scholars. Whenever he came across a fine sentiment in a Sanskrit author he used to underline it and often-times would write in English verse and convey the idea in similar sentiments in English authors or in the Christian Bible. As he appreciated all the good he found in Sanskrit literature, he appreciated also whatever good he found in Indians. He was thus a kind and sympathetic friend of us all. About six weeks ago he wrote to me selling that he was a candidate for the Boden Professorship at Oxford, and asked me to give him a testimonial as I had done on a former occasion when he applied for the assistant professorship. I intended to see him personally and speak about it and discuss his prospects at Oxford generally, but this was not to be. After my arrival here I heard of his serious illness on a Saturday and heard of his death on the following Monday after his mortal remains had been consigned to the grave. I had thus not even the satisfaction of having followed them to their last resting-place. Dr. Peterson was your secretary for several years, and I remember that during the period of office, he changed the appearances of these annual meetings and rendered them more attractive. He was also our President for three years. As he was the only scholar in Bombay who carried on original research, the loss occasioned by his death cannot, atleast at present be made up, and not only on account of these special relations of the Society to Dr. Peterson, but on account of its simple fact that he was a member, it is but proper and fitting that this Society, the object of which is to promote such studies, should place on record its sense of the loss it has sustained by his premature death.

Professor Macmillan, in seconding the proposition, said it could not be expected that, ignorant as he unfortunately was of the great classical language of India, he should say anything of the late Dr. Peterson's Sanskrit attainments. It was, however, permissible for him, as Dr. Peterson's colleague at the Elphinstone College for more than twenty years, to express his admiration of him as an accomplished man of letters, with a literary taste refined by knowledge and appreciation of all that had been best said and thought in English. No doubt his European culture was of great importance to him as an interpreter of Sanskrit thought to Western readers. Nothing attracted them so much to a foreign literature, or helps them to its appreciation, as the discovery in the comparison of parallel passages proving the resemblance in thought and expression between great writers who had flourished in different countries and different ages. Such luminous comparisons Dr. Peterson was specially qualified to make with effect by his knowledge of Eastern and Western literature. As a writer of English prose Dr. Macmillan had no hesitation in saying that Dr. Peterson stood in the very first rank among the many eminent Englishmen who had contributed to the press in India. He had wonderful command of language, and his writings, whether he was discussing literary or political questions, were admirably clear and free from affectation and mannerism. As a writer for the press he was a master of different styles. When his heart was engaged in a political question, his style was powerful, and sometimes impassioned, but in the height of his enthusiasm he never failed to express his argument in the most effective logical form. In the combination of enthusiasm with logic he resembled Burke, whom also in his sentiments when he wrote style, and also in his sentiments when he wrote upon political subjects. He had also the power of writing in a lighter vein. When he had an amusing and congenial subject to handle, he could treat it in a style of exquisitely amusing banter, and in language characterised by graceful humour and full of wit and humour. Unfortunately most of his work in English prose was contributed to the daily press, and will consequently be lost to the world. As far as the speaker knew the only prose writings of Dr. Peterson that survived in book form were his contributions to one journal, and his little book of simple essays. Whether Dr. Peterson ever wrote any poetry or not he could not know, but there had been many people who never wrote any verses, and certainly by virtue of his poetic feeling and insight Dr. Peterson was a true poet. His power of appreciative criticism was fortunately preserved in a permanent form in his notes on "The Merchant of Venice" and on the fourth book of Palgrave's Golden Treasury. The notes in the latter work added a golden treasury of well chosen parallel passages to the Golden Treasury of Poems collected by Palgrave. He also had the happy gift of reciting poetry in such a way as to convey to his hearers something of his own appreciation of the beauties of the poem he recited. Their college students listened with delight

[illegible]

them his favourite passages of poetry. He (Dr. Macmillan) had also come under the same spell, and learnt to appreciate new beauties in a familiar Mathew Arnold poem by hearing him read it aloud. The speaker referred to the last Scottish dinner on St. Andrews Day when Dr. Peterson delivered an eloquent speech on Burns and said that was one of the few occasions when the general public of Bombay had an opportunity of listening to Dr. Peterson's eloquence. He, however, often spoke well in the University Senate and in the Municipality when he was a member of the Corporation. He was also a brilliant conversationalist. His remarks were conspicuously bright and witty, and whatever was said to him, his ready intellect always provided him on the spur of the moment with an appropriate reply. His conversational gifts, added to his genial sympathy and winning manners, made him one of the most delightful of companions. His judgment of men and things was free from bitterness. The speaker had often noticed how in conversation he habitually took the part of anyone whose conduct was being harshly criticised. This kindly disposition, as much as his brilliant intellectual qualities, endeared him to the large number of friends who mourned his loss. Equally great would his loss be to the society, of which he was president during the last years of his life. Their journals had been enriched by his interesting and learned contributions, and his courtesy and tact made him an excellent chairman of their meetings. His combination of Oriental and Occidental learning reflected honour on their society, and it would be difficult to fill his place.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

THE RAID ON A PARSEE CLUB.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. Flanagan again charged Dossabhoy Cowasji, Jehangir Gustadji, Rustamji Edulji, and six other Parsees, the first two with keeping a common gaming-house, and the others with being found gaming therein.

Mr. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, appeared for the first accused; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Paymaster, pleader, for the seventh; Mr. Kapadia, pleader, for the accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4; and Mr. Sealy, pleader, for Nos. 5, 6, 8 and 9.

Nanabhoy Rustomji Jamuji, examined by Mr. De Souza, said his brother Jamuji had of late been considerably involved owing to his having contracted debts in gambling. The accused No. 1 once admitted to him that witness' brother used to gamble in the club.

Jamuji Framji Moosa, a merchant, having his office close to the club house, was the first witness examined by Mr. Hamilton on behalf of the defence. He said the club was there for the last nine months and had about 14 or 15 members. The members used to sing and play music in the club, but he never found them quarrelling or fighting. Witness was not a member, but sometimes used to visit the place to while away his time. Witness admitted that the members played cards for money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Souza, witness said he had never seen dice in the club.

J. M. Schlapper, a German tailor, who lived on the floor over the club, said he found occasions to go to the club, but he did not see anything there to complain about. On Sundays and other odd days the members met in full force, and took their dinners in a stated period as the result of the accumulation of the excess payments made. When this company was established in 1874, the rates were fixed as low as was thought consistent with safety, so that each policy-holder might receive at the outset the full benefit of the amount of premium paid, and they have stood the test of a quarter of a century. The Oriental" must therefore be said to be one of the truest exponents of Life Assurances pure and simple in India. As a natural consequence the company prospers, and is bound to prosper still more as the solid advantages it offers become more widely known. Which is another important feature in the "Oriental" which should commend it to assurers in India; that is, all premiums earned by the company remain in the country. The claims to date, this year, I am glad to say, show a decrease of over a lac and a half of rupees as compared with the corresponding period of 1898, while we have invested upwards of nine and a half lacs in Government securities as compared with four lacs only thousand for the same period in 1898. The officers and staff are deserving of the highest praise for the manner in which they have worked for the company during these very trying years and it is the directors who are able to give them full credit for faithful services rendered in most anxious times by which the company has attained such excellent results.

FAMINE, PLAGUE AND WAR.

We have doubtless lost more lives during the last five years than we would have done had there been no famine, plague, earthquake, cyclone or frontier war, though all of these have been terrible, it would be unnatural if we had not considering the very trying times through which we have passed. The wonder is that we have not lost a great many more assurers. The reason is not, I think, far to seek, but is greater is that all our lives have been most carefully selected. Mr. McLauchlan Slater's *one ideal* from the inception of the company Nasserwanji Jamshedji Wadia, the present Managing Director, has always guided us in everything relating to the company. This business on our books is, I consider, of the highest order, as it has passed through the furnace of these years under the most satisfactory manner; and but for the abnormal state of the country you can imagine from our valuation how much more prosperous our company would have been I do not think the "Oriental" in its entire history ever deserves the highest praise for the successful way in which it has weathered the severest gales that have ever assailed any Life Assurance Company. The worst we trust is now over and we hope the report for 1899 will be as satisfactory as that for 1898, and thereafter the succeeding years will, no doubt, in a little time, be much the same as regards the healthiness of the country, as the years that preceded these trying times. I would call your and our Consulting Actuary's mortality report until Dec. 31, 1897, instead of obtaining it as 1894, as he has been able to include the trying years therein. Our own mortality table is the best for the conditions in India the company as it is our most trustworthy exponent of the mortality of the various races in Asia. No other company is similarly situated in this respect. The company has been most successful in its past, and may well be content to be judged by what it has already achieved. We regret the delay in declaring bonus and dividend and hope to avoid this in future years. We are glad to be given effect from the 1st of this month to the reduced premiums for the previous years expire. I will now conclude by heartily congratulating you on the position of the company; and I would suggest that you pass the report as read, so that we may have more time now in appreciation of the institution with which you are connected and so be induced to insure their lives therein. The policies issued by the "Oriental" contain no unnecessary restrictions, but on the contrary, allow every privilege approved of by modern science and the true mortality experience of the various races in India. I have now the pleasure to move that the Consulting Actuary's valuation report, the assets and liabilities of the company on the 31st December 1897 be and the same is hereby adopted and that this meeting decides that the amount of profits which the Consulting Actuary's valuation for the 31st December 1897, is the sum of Rs. 838,200 as found by the Consulting Actuary; after taking into account in arriving at the said profits the sum of Rs. 1,14,041 standing to the credit of the reserve fund account; and it is resolved that the said reserve fund account be closed by debiting thereto the sum of Rs. 1,08,709.

Mr. Gordhandas Khatau seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Major Crimmin, v. c., I. M. S., proposed:—that one-third part of Rs. 7,23,409, the balance of the reserve fund account as provided by the company's articles, leaving a sum of Rs. 5,5,4,800 to be appropriated towards claims to the participating policy-holders and a dividend to the shareholders in the proportion to the terms hereinafter mentioned, viz., Rs. 5,02,920 for policy-holders and 1-10th, viz., Rs. 55,880, to shareholders.—Mr. M. M. Dalina seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., proposed:—that the policy-holders' share of the profits, viz., Rs. 5,02,920 be supplemented by the addition of Rs. 1,14,041 from the reserve fund and that the sum be declared the following rates and in the manner hereinafter mentioned in the profits, namely, those which were effected prior to Dec. 31, 1897, and are now in force for the full amount; the policy-holders having the option of selecting any one of the following rates which they intend to assure that is to say by way of (1) addition to sum assured, in which case ordinary whole life policies secured by premium payable for the whole of life or for a limited period of years, at the rate of 3½ per cent. of the original sum assured if effected prior to 1895. If effected on or after 1st January 1895, then an addition at the rate of 1 1/4 per cent. of the original sum assured for each year's duration of such policy, since the triennium. For endowment assurance policies the rate to be 3 per cent. of the original sum assured if the policy be effected prior to 1895. If effected on or after the same date, then at the rate of 2½ per cent. of the original sum assured for each year's premium paid during the last triennium; or by way of (2). Reduction of premium, in which case the certain policies falling due subsequent to December 1899 and 30th June 1902 under all ordinary or endowment assurance policies to be reduced by a percentage of the aggregate tabular premiums paid for last triennium, to add to the profit holders portion of Rs. 5,02,920. Thus the shareholders' portion Rs. 55,880, will require to be supplemented in the manner above indicated by Rs. 370 only, so that a dividend of 14 per cent. per annum can be paid to them for the years 1898 1899 and 1900. This will leave Rs. 1,64,339 to the credit of that fund. Such withdrawal is competent for the directors to make under Article 133. The distinctive system under which the splendid business of the "Oriental" has been built up, is no less promising in the report for 1897 than it was in the investigation report for 1894. It is the very careful selection of business and consequent investment of funds. The report refers to just 23 years working of the "Oriental" and the total sum assured amounts to about a half crore of rupees. This is an excellent record. A fact which de

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Emile Jarlet, an old Frenchman ...Mr. Kenyon Musgrave.
Paul Latour, his Friend ... Mr. Hubert Darcy.
Captain ...
Sergeant ...
Major ...
A Prussian Officer....Mr. George Stanly.
... ...Miss Barbara Fenn.

SCENE.—A Village Inn near Fontainebleau.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

Marcus Superbus...Prefect of Rome...Mr. Kenyon Musgrave.
Nero ... Emperor of Rome Mr. George Stanly.
Petronius ... Councillor to Nero Mr. Hubert Darcy.
and
Marcia ... A Christian Maiden.
Berenis ... A Patrician Lady in Love with Marcus. } Miss Barbara Fenn.

SCENE I.—The House of Berenis (the Temptation of Marcus).
" II.—The Auditorium in Nero's Palace (Marcus' Appeal to Cæsar).
" III.—A Dungeon in the Coliseum (the Jaws of Death and the Martyr's Crown).

The courting of Lady Anne," from shakespeare's RICHARD III.

Richard ... Duke of Gloster, afterwards King of England. Mr. Kenyon Musgrave.
Lady Anne ... Widow of Prince Edward Murdered by Richard. Miss Barbara Fenn.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE FARCE

BROWNE THE MARTYR.

Edward Browne ..The Martyr ... ...Mr. Kenyon Musgrave.
Terebinth Topperton, An Artist ... ...Mr. Hubert Darcy.
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BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8.

THOUGH there has been only a meagre fall of rain again this week in the districts, it has been general, and has had the effect of improving the prices of cotton Re 1 per candy in favour of buyers, but whether the improvement is to be temporary, or otherwise, remains to be seen; the chances, as far as we can judge, appear to be in favour of the former. Wheat and Seeds have been a quiet market, and prices are generally unchanged. Exchange has been quiet but steady, with a slight advance in rates, which, as compared wit last Friday's, are 1-32d higher both for Bank and Private Paper. Money being in better demand, the rate of the Presidency Bank was put up 1 per cent. yester day. Government Paper has been weak and declining, this evening's quotations being 1 1-16 per cent. lower for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 1 1-2 per cent. for Threes; the telegrams regarding the Transvaal question have upset the market, producing an unsettled feeling therein. Freights are quiet but steady; the enquiry is poor. In Imports there has been but little doing.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Dec.	Rs.		72,055
" " " Branches... "	"		6,72,250
Other " " " " "	Ins.	"	10,04,970
Government Securities	Dec.	"	7,11,422
Other authorised "	"	"	23,501
Loans	Inc.	"	30,79,145
Bills Discounted and Purchased... "	"		4,32,470
Balances with other Banks	"	"	15,833
Cash	Dec.	"	29,78,218

There was a reduction in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week, amounting to 29 3-4 lakhs, and making it stand at 128 1-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits there were withdrawals to the extent of 3-4 lakh at the Head Office, and 6 3-4 lakhs at the Branches; to private Deposits there was an addition of some 10 1-2 lakhs Government Securities were 7 lakhs less. Loans increased by 36 3-4 lakhs, and Bills Discounted and purchased by 4 1-4 lakhs.

Yesterday the Bank's rate was raised by 1 per cent., and now stands at 5 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 2nd September 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Capital	1,00,00,000	
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,35,107	
Do. do. at Branches	18,04,421	
Other Deposits	3,43,63,093	
Post Bills	5,404	
Credits undrawn	20,00,925	
	Rs...	6,04,29,013
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Government Securities	93,49,955	
Other authorised Securities	35,11,530	
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	51,99,930	
Loans on do. do....	2,23,40,097	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	62,82,702	
Dead Stock	4,22,745	
Stamps and Stationery	20,430	
Bullion	...	
Balances with other Banks	1,03,030	
Cash	1,23,32,645	
	Rs...	6,04,29,013

Meanwhile the demand for accomodation, shows some improvement, hence the raising of the rate of the Presidency Bank above noted.

EXCHANGE opened on Saturday last with a steady feeling at 1s 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which level rates remained all day with a little business passing. On Monday the market was firm in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter was reported, and a considerable amount of Bank Wire was done for September-October delivery. Rates were steady on Tuesday at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months sight Credits, with a moderate business reported. The market continued steady on Wednesday at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits; the enquiry was meagre. Rates were given yesterday in a steady market, at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which level they remained all day, with a little business reported. The market was firm in tone to-day with 1s. 4d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was but a scanty supply of the latter, and only a moderate enquiry for Bank Wire. Bank Demand was done to some extent for the latter end of the month at 1s. 4 1-32d; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 4d.	per Rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 4d.	"	
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.	"	
Francs ...1-70 1-2	"	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening last Saturday the market was quiet in tone with 98 1-2 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 98 1-4 for Account, and 92 1-2 for 3 per Cents. Rates declined on Monday, in a weak market, to 97 15-16 for Money, and 97 13-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents. There was again a weak feeling in the market the following day with quotations given at 97 3-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 97 1-2 for Account, and 92 for 3 per Cents. On Wednesday rates were steady at 97 7-16 for Money, and 97 9-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents. Three were nominally unchanged. Yesterday quotations continued steady at an advance of 1-4 to 7-16 per Cent, 97 7-8 being quoted for Money, and 97 13-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; 92 1-2 was named for Three's. The war telegrams in connection with the Transvaal question have unsettled this market, and rates dropped to-day, in a weak market, to 97 3-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 97 1-4 for Account, and 91 1-2 for 3 per cents.

SHARES.—We have to report a very dull market, little or no business to speak of having transpired, and the only change shown in prices, as compared with last Friday's quotations, being an advance of Rs. 2 1-2 in Maneckjee Petit Mill Scrip.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Although there has been a slight fall of rain in the districts, it has not been sufficient to improve matters in this market, which therefore remain as before. The demand is poor, with a very dull feeling, alike in Grey Goods, Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-red, Printed, and Locally-made goods. Forward business is quite neglected. The clearances of Imported goods from the bazaar during the week have been about 2 000 packages, and of Local about 500 bales.

YARNS.—The tone of the market is firm and prices are some 5-8 an. higher. The clearances from the bazaar have amounted to some 12,000 bales; official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No. 6	Mule,	As.	3 1-1	to	3 3 4 per lb.
"	" 8s	"	"	3 3 8	"	3 7-8 "
"	" 10s	"	"	3 5 8	"	4 5-8 "
"	" 12s	"	"	3 3-1	"	4 3-4 "
"	" 16s	"	"	4	"	5 "
"	" 20s	"	"	4 3 8	"	5 1-4 "
"	" 24s	"	"	5	"	5 3-4 "
"	" 30s	"	"	6 1-4	"	6 3 4 "
"	" 40s	"	"	7	"	7 1-2 "

METALS.—Yellow-metal is 4 ans. per cwt. higher; Braziers, Copper, 4 ans. per cwt. lower; and Swedish Bar Iron, 8 ans. per candy higher.

COALS.—There have been but few sales during the week: Small lots of ready-Deshagur changed hands at Rs. 14 3-4 to Rs. 15 per ton, and nothing besides of importance was reported done. The market is quiet, and prices are firms, our quotations alongside being:—

	Per Ton. Rs.
Welsh Hartley	Nil
West Do.	Nil
Australian	Nil
Powell's	21
Cardiff	21
Japan	11 1-2
Singareni	13 1-1
Deshagur Bengal	15
Muir's Navigation	13 1-2
Jardine's "	13 1-2
Scebpore	11 1-2

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The general tone of the market during the past week has been quiet, not to say dull. The purchases on account of shippers and the local Mills have alike been small. This evening the market closes quiet but steady in tone, with forward prices quoted Rs. 1 per candy lower, at Rs. 192 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 150 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 162 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 155—3 1-4d.	
Do., Fully Good	" 146—3 1-8d.	
Do. Do. January, 1900	" 148—3 1-4d.	
Do. Good	" 138—3	
Beloloe, Fine	" 165—3 13-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 157—3 9-32d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 153—3 5-16d.	
Do. Do. Jan. 1900	" 149—3 7-16d.	
Oomra, Fully Good	" 160—3 11-32d.	
Dhollera, Fine	"	
Do. Fully Good	" 158—3 5-16d.	
Do. Good	" 151—3 7-32d.	
Do. Good, May, 1900	" 161—3 17-32d.	
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 162—3 11-32d.	
Westerns	" 155—3 1-4d.	
Broach, Fine	"	
Do. Good	" 171—3 1-2d.	
Do. Good, March, 1900	" 180—3 31-32d.	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899 Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For the week	6,643	2,759	1,958
From 1st Jan. to 7th Sept. 1899	1,720,302	1,548,981	1,303,011
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	5,010		1,593
From 1st Jan. to 7th Sept. 1899	488,393	433,030	481,684
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	12,775	6,975	2,836
From 1st Jan. to 7th Sept. 1899	447,959	370,180	419,5.1

If last week's rainfall with Cotton-growing districts of this Presidency was meagre, the quantity of rain registered since, as reported by Monday's wired advice, was yet more so, having been but 5 cents at Beawar, 55 cents at Broach, 8 cents at Wadhwan, 26 cents at Dhollera, and 37 cents at Bhavnagar. Anxiety for the crops was generally felt; at Hubli the Cotton-sowing had not commenced, owing to the absence of rain, and at Jalgaon the Cotton plants had been seriously damaged by the drought. At Wadhwan, as at Dhollera, Bhavnagar, Sholapur, and Bellary, the weather was cloudy but without any rain beyond the few cents abovementioned.

The weather and crop reports wired from the districts yesterday were more encouraging, showing as they did, that there had been a slight but general fall of rain throughout the districts, ranging from 2 inches 68 cents at Bellary, to 5 cents at Khamgaon. More rain, however, is still much needed.

WHEAT.—Prices are firm, with a small business passing. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent	Rs.	33 0-0 per candy.
Do 85 per cent	"	32-0-0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-10-0 per cwt.
Red Delhi	"	4-8-0 "
Hard Yellow	"	35 per candy.
Red Ahmedabad	"	30-0-0 "
Hard Red	"	29 "

SEEDS are also a firm market; there is a small enquiry. Prices are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	7 4 0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gurzrat	"	6 12 0 "
Do. Cawnpore	"	6 4 0 "
Do. Red do.	"	6 1 0 "
Gingelly, White	"	40 0 0 per candy.
Do. Mixed	"	35 0 0 "

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts
Wheat for the week	72,566	5,162	79,016
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th Sept	4,403,784	7,137,105	1,345,788
Linseed for the week	19,619	27,402	80,38
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th Sept	1,911,797	2,051,311	330 242
Rapeseed for the week	35,870	47,934	52,373
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th Sept	1,797,353	1803,909	1,072,456
Gingellyseed for the week	4,099	3,199	104
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th Sept	1,022,499	1,180,963	383 100

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	.....	6,989	...
Do. from 1st January to 7th September	2,794,937	5,420,968	2,813
Linseed for the week	.....	30,609	...
Do. from 1st January to 7th September	1,855,803	2,084,216	489,933
Rapeseed for the week	.....	52,916	62,120
Do. from 1st January to 7th September	1,579,333	1,780,645	1,441,947
Gingellyseed for the week	.....	499	...
Do. from 1st January to 7th September	1 349,382	1,354,915	453,920

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sarats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar, 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... 104 3-4 ex
3 per cent. Rentes 100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper 65 1-8
Bar Silver 27 3-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £35,900,000, Increase £200,000; Public Deposits £7,400,000, Decrease £200,000; Other Deposits £40,000,000, Decrease £330,000; Other Securities £24,400,000, Decrease £400,000; Notes and Gold £24 370,000, Increase £230,000. The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with Home, ward Indian Mails of 2nd instant, arrived here at 3 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 8.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Triests, from Japan for Bombay, sailed this morning.

CALCUTTA, SEPT 8.

The Sarna Coy's s. s. Marwa, from Japan, sailed for Bombay this morning.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Marca, 4,151 tons, Captain C A Adams, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's ss Secundra, 1,674 tons, Captain W W Allen, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain H A Brown, sailed yesterday, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Onda, 3,410 tons, Captain J Wilson, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, (27th August, with a cargo of coal and general. During the voyage she experienced S W gale from 29th to 30th August, and from that date seasonable weather.

THE B I S N Co's ss Simla, 1,033 tons, Captain H Bamber, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 201 cases opium, 17 horses and the following passengers.—Lieut Irvine, Mr. Ali Fray, Mr Hamilton, Mr H Baker, and 105 deck.

THE Florio Rubattino S. N. Co's ss Bisagno, 1,207 tons, Captain D Maganzini, will sail to-day for Cairo, etc, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Allinboy Abdool Carrim and two boys, Messrs. Shaik Budroodin, Abdul Hoosen, Mosa Suirazi, and five ladies and 2 children, and 45 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 8.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Investigator	...	Homing	...	...	R I Marine
Lawrence	...	Kendall	Wet Basin	...	R I Marine
Nasmyth	...	Taylor	Wet Basin	...	R I Marine
Elphinstone	...	...	Dry Dock	...	R I Marine
Mizapore	2168	Coates	...	...	H C Joosub
Lohinur	1235	Corcan	...	...	T M & Co
Sutlej	2103	Wilson	...	...	P & O S N Co
Rajputana	1312	Scott	Calcutta	...	A M & Co
Gas Elba	1769	Scorgie	...	...	Ralli Brothers
P Sto Aart	...	Tendik	...	...	I G P Steamer
Nadir	2911	Morgan	...	...	T M & Co
Chilca	1477	Hutchison	...	...	M M & Co
Secundra	2103	Wood	...	...	M M & Co
Chupra	1135	Craigs	...	...	M M & Co
Boolima	2187	Croft	...	...	M M & Co
Onda	2411	Wilson	...	...	M M & Co
Parramatta	855	Symons	...	China	P & O S N Co

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
8	Onda s	Wilson	Calcutta, Aug. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Wardha s	Anderson	Rangoon.
	Kagoshima Maru s	Nunome	Japan.
	Marwa s	Adams	Calcutta.
	H M S Clive	Beaumont	Rangoon, &c.
	Henry Bolckow s	Brown	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Secundra, Allen, for Calcutta.
" Bisagno, Maganzini, for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Simla, for Persian Gulf.
" Franz Ferdinand, for Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—1,000 boxes bar soap and 25 cases confectionery, Rosabhoy M Abdoolly; 60 cases slates, A H Esmailjee; 14 cases printing paper, Sorabjee Bomanjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of London—3 cases printing paper, Balkrishna Sazba and Co.

City of Venice s—50 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.
Clan Stuart s—3 hogsheads whisky, Phinson and Co.
Clan Ogilvie s—3 cases whisky, Merwanji Cursetji and Co.
Clan Shaw s—3 cases whisky, Merwanji Cursetji and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bisagno s—359 barrels oil, Vacuum and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—6 cases mercery, Nanjeebhoy Hirjee and Co; 24 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Dinnajibh y Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Wistow Hall s—225 cases brandy, Noorojee Ardeseer and Sons.

Bisagno s—50 cases brandy, D P, Batha and Co; 345 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasje; 72 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 100 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bisagno s—10 cases vermouth, Eduljee Bezonjee; 3 cases vermouth, D Cowasjee; 60 cases vermouth, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM GENOA.

Bisagno s—13 cases brandy, 12 cases liqueurs, &c, L G Inzoli; 12 cases provision, C Boggiano.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—2,080 cwt linseed Coke, Gladstone and Co; 100 bales hemp, John L Kerston and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—6 cwt ivory, Nanjeebhoy Meance; 15 cwt ivory, Ebrahim Passea and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—112 cwt gum, Hirjee Viridhur.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwt cocoanut, E B Parekh.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—2,000 cwt mussoor, A Bischoeck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mogul s—2,283 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—58 cwt raisins, Jan Loon Sooop; 131 cwt raisins, Tang Tack and Co.

Tientsin s—160 bales twist, N B Mode and Co; 300 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 52 cwt cloves, Abdoola Hajee Mawjee and Co; 200 bales twist, Allana Munjee and Co.

Parramatta s—201 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 3 1-2 cwt gendha horns, C M Bhusania.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—53 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 5 bales piece goods, Framjee Sons and Co.

Parramatta s—100 bales twist, The Dhun Mills; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tientsin s—500 bales cotton, Saddum and Co; 200 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co; 300 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th September, 1899.

There will be no shooting at Colaba to-day, Saturday.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th September, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place next week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—Tuesday and Thursday, at 6-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head-quarter)—Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-15 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

By Order,
A. J. FIELD, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GYSI—September 8, at 5-30 p.m., at St. George's Hospital, Oscar Gysi, of Messrs. Gysi and Kleinjung, Manchester, aged 23. Funeral will leave the Hospital at 4 p.m. to-day, (Saturday).

UNWALLA—September 8, at Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, Bai Dinbai, the wife of Framjee Sorabjee Unwalla. The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.

THERE are many notable articles, very able and informing, in the current *Nineteenth Century*; but, through some fatality, the best and most suggestive are as depressing as Lombroso's work on genius and its relation to disease and crime, or Max Nordenfeld's on the tendency of modern civilisation. The first on the list is Field-Marshal Sir Linton Simmons's article on the "Excessive Armies of Russia," setting forth the ingenious and, indeed, sinister attempt, on the part of the Editor of the *St. Petersburg Herald*, to induce that distinguished officer to give his opinion on the military system of England—with a view to its reform! "The deep interest everywhere felt in Imperial Defence prompted the entreaty." It struck Sir Linton Simmons as strange that the editor of a Russian newspaper should ask British officers for information as to the defects or shortcomings of the British Army, when he might, with so much greater propriety, have applied his studies to the military system of his country, and its enormous disproportion to the needs of the defence of the Russian Empire. The Field-Marshal takes his revenge by pointing out that Russia is adding to her military levies in every direction, while devoting £9,000,000 to the increase of her navy. She is, besides, hard at work on strategic railways from West to East, and through Manchuria to Port Arthur and Niew Chuang, and ultimately to Pekin. The Trans-Siberian Railway is estimated to cost £56,000,000 for a single line, with "rolling stock to be able to keep three sets of army trains for twenty-four hours," and provide at each station for the daily passage of seven sets of trains. There is no idea of immediate commercial advantage from this line, which for 3,500 miles passes through a country with a population of only a million and a-half. The object of this great work—"a magnificent and prodigious work, which will command a high position among the great engineering works of the age"—is to enable Russia, when the convenient time arrives, to take possession of Pekin, and a great part of China down to the Yangtze Kiang, unless in the meantime some other Power has trained and organised an army in China for her defence. The limit of time is 1904, after which the case will be hopeless. Once Manchuria is in direct communication by rail with the arsenals of European Russia, no Power can convey by sea an army sufficient to cope with that of Russia—if China has not in the meantime created an army capable of defending the Empire.

That presentment of the case is surely sufficiently depressing. But Colonel Sir George Clarke follows with an article on the "Limitations of Naval Force," which essays to show that, while we are building battleships and cruisers, destroyers and torpedo-boats, the role of the navy can never in the future be what it has been in the past. Sir George reminds the disciples of Captain Mahan that the great wars of the beginning of the century were fought under conditions that gave special and peculiar importance to sea-power. Naval efforts were then the outcome of direct necessity: they are inspired by considerations of national security, by veiled ambitions, or by pure delusion. In his view the argument for promiscuous fleet-building, derived from our marvellous successes in the past, requires to be received with a good deal of reserve. In ten years we have created an immense fleet, and in sympathy with which has arisen a strong Imperial sentiment. But the European governments have taken the alarm. Since 1885 we have added nearly 10,000 square miles to the area of our Empire—one-third of the whole. We are, says Sir George Clarke, fond of boasting of our particularly unaggressive national character, while steadily increasing our territorial possessions, but foreigners who have studied history are sceptical. The sudden and portentous increase of our naval strength was a powerful incentive to naval competition. It is generally overlooked that the development of railways, and the increase in the land forces of the great States have reduced the role of navies in war to the defence and attack of sea-communications. A single railway track, even a good high road, between Moscow and Sebastopol in the fifties would have rendered the attack and capture of that fortress impossible. Even iron-clads of great strength are now very diffident about attacking land-batteries. As long as we hold the sea our isolated possessions are secure against attack, and we are able to attack the distant colonies of other Powers; but then they are not worth our taking. But blockade no longer avails to put an end to the commerce of States that have railways across the frontier into neighbouring territories. We cannot attack Vladivostock, and Port Arthur will soon be equally secure. For defensive purposes our navy is more powerful than ever; but for the offensive its value has declined. It can no longer bring decisive pressure to bear on any first class Power. The fortifying of Wei-Hai-Wei will not save Pekin from Russia. It is our trade that enables us to maintain an irresistible fleet: "If foreign countries pass us in the race for commerce they will compass the downfall of the Empire without any need for an immediate increase of our fleets." Again, communications by land and sea depend upon coal, and the new century will see a great increase in the price of coal in England. Of the European Powers Russia has the largest reserve of coal; but the United States will become the centre of the world's coal supply until superseded by China and Japan. Sir George Clarke refuses to speculate on the effect of these permutations on the relative sea-power of the nations. Could anything be more calculated to depress the spirits of those who have devoted themselves heart and soul to the fulfilment of the obligation imposed in the sweat-ance of the White Man's Burden? We should have thought these articles, by very distinguished men, on subjects of the first importance, were the *ne plus ultra* of pessimism, until we come to article X, in which Colonel H. Elsdale, C. R. E., discusses the question "Why are our Brains Deteriorating?" Our brains deteriorating with all the improvements in our educational machinery, Universities called into existence in every industrial centre, and university lectures provided for even the horny-hand

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE GETTING READY.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Advices from Bloemfontein state that it is understood the Artillery Reserves have been called out and that the Burghers have been warned for service.

The Transvaal's last despatch to Mr. Chamberlain is regarded as having destroyed the last hope of peace.

DEBATE IN THE VOLKSRAAD.

ENQUIRY AS TO THE MASSING OF TROOPS.

REPLY OF SIR A. MILNER.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

A long debate took place in the Volksraad at Pretoria, yesterday, concerning the mobilization of British troops on the Transvaal frontier.

The reply of Sir A. Milner to the enquiry of Mr. Reitez (State Secretary) thereanent was read, in which Sir Alfred said he did not understand the allusion made to the massing of troops, but it was a matter of common knowledge that our troops in South Africa were intended to protect British interests and to provide against eventualities.

All the speeches made by the members during the debate were extremely warlike and filled with insults levelled at Mr. Chamberlain, which were not restrained by the influence President Kruger endeavoured to bring to bear on the speakers.

President Kruger urged moderation, although, he said, he felt that the Uitlanders wanted not the franchise but the Boers' country.

He again repudiated the British claim to suzerainty and declared he placed his trust in God.

THE FORCE TO GO FROM ENGLAND TO THE TRANSVAAL.

It is stated that the force to be despatched from home to South Africa will consist of eight brigades, viz:—Two of Cavalry, two of Guards, two of English, Scotch and Irish Fusiliers, and two of Light Infantry.

General Sir Redvers Buller will hold the Chief Command and the other Commands will be filled by Generals Wauchope, Lord Methuen and Sir J. Carrington.

SECUNDERABAD TROOPS TO START FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 8.

The 19th Hussars, with Major Aylmer in command, start for the Transvaal on Monday, taking their horses with them.

The 4th Hussars from Bangalore relieve the 19th immediately.

The 21st Field Battery follows on Wednesday.

The names of the officers of 19th Hussars who are in India are:—Major E.K.G. Aylmer (in command); Majors D. R. Apthorpe, and H. G. Marsh; Captains H. G. S. Young, A. Jennings, Bramly, P. W. Chetwode, and A. L. Powell; Lieuts. G. A. Egerton, R. F. Cox, W. R. P. Stapleton-Cotton, M. Archer-Shee (Adjutant), G. D. Franks, and H. A. Porter; 2nd Lieutenants A. Holford, L.K. D'Arcy, W. A. Orlebar, A. W. Parsons, O. M. Crashaw, E. H. Fanshawe, Hon. Lieutenant W. F. C. Percy (Riding-master) Hon. Capt. W. T. Marshall (Quarter-master).

BANGALORE, SEPT. 8.

The 4th Hussars have received orders to despatch all their carbines to the 19th Hussars at Secunderabad to-night, and the 4th expect orders any moment to relieve them at Secunderabad. All the Lee-Metford equipment and mobilisation stores of the 4th will be sent away.

Veterinary-Lieutenant Tatam leaves Bangalore to-night to join the 19th. No. 18 British Field Hospital is ordered to prepare for service with this Cavalry Brigade.

TRANSVAAL CONTINGENT COMMANDS AND STAFFS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

Cavalry Brigade:—Temporary Brigadier-General Commanding: Lieut.-Col. Courtenay, 11th Hussars; D A A G: Major Bethune, 16th Lancers; D A Qr.-Mr Genl: Major C deC Hamilton, R A; D A Q M G for Instruction: Capt Kenny Herbert, 1st Northamptons; P M O: Major G F Donegan R A M C; B C O: Capt D M Thompson; Assistant ditto: Lieut Tocgood, 2nd Border Regt; B T O: Lieut F E Geoghegan; Assistant ditto: Lieut Abadie, 11th Hussars; Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling: Captain Sloane-Stanley, 16th Lancers; Provost-Marshal: Lieut Fryer, 6th Dragoons; Veterinary Officer: Vet-Captain F C O Fowler.

Infantry Brigade—Temporary Brigadier Commanding: Colonel Yule, 1st Devons; D A A G: Lieutenant-Colonel J Sherston; D A Q M G: Major H Mullaly, R E; D A Q M G for Instruction: Major Murray, 2nd R Is Fus; P M O: Lt-Col S H Carter, R A M C; B C O: Captain G Sanders; Assistant to Ditto: Captain H A Thompson, 2nd Connaught Rangers; B T O: Capt J P C Hennessy; Assistant to Ditto: Lieutenant Nobbs, 2nd Yorks; Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling: Lieutenant Pollock, 1st Royal Highlanders; Veterinary Officer: Vet.-Lieutenant Harris.

Brigade Division, Field Artillery—Commanding: Lt-Col J A Oxhead, R A; Adjutant: Captain A L Walker, R A; P M O: Major M W Kerin, R.A.M.C.; Veterinary Officer: Veterinary-Lieutenant F. W. Wilson.

The names of the General to command the whole force and of his staff are not yet available, as it does not appear yet certain whether the force will go as a complete command or be brigaded in Africa with troops from Home.

The warning of regiments for service in the Transvaal affects Simla considerably, the Amateur Dramatic Club losing the Gordons' band, while Captain Macready, the principal performer in the piece now running at the theatre, has been recalled to his regiment. The teams of the 5th Dragoons and Gordons, which were in camp here, training for the Durand Tournament, also left to-day to rejoin their respective regimental headquarters to be in readiness for the start.

A circumstantial rumour, circulated in the course of the day, to the effect that embarkation orders had been issued proves on enquiry to be unfounded. All officers attached to regiments warned for service, however, have received orders to rejoin and a number of departures in consequent taking place.

The Contingent is to be brigaded in South Africa, so no appointment to the Divisional Staff for it are likely to be made here

IMMEDIATE HOSTILITIES ANTICIPATED

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 8.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—The publication of the summary of the alleged reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's despatches, the latter's sudden arrival at Whitehall, and the summoning of the Cabinet Council for to-morrow are assumed to point to immediate eventualities.

The Schreiner organs in London are realising that Pretoria is hopeless and have wheeled completely round, scouting the abandonment of the suzerainty.

Mr. Moneypenny, editor of the "Johannesburg Star" and correspondent of the "Times," relates his escape which was due to the imbecility of the detectives, and attributes the attack against the journalists to the exposure of the late bogus conspiracy and declares positively that the warrants for the arrests were issued from the Public Prosecutor's office.

TRANSPORT OF TROOPS FROM BOMBAY.

From inquiries instituted in Bombay, it is understood that the British India S. N. Co. have received an intimation to hold themselves in readiness for the transport of troops to South Africa. Yesterday Col. G. M. Stevens, Commanding R. A., Bombay, who is acting for Brigadier-General Ventris, and Major Triscott, of the District Staff Office, visited the Prince's Dock with a view of ascertaining if arrangements for the embarkation of forces could be completed within 24 hours of notice being given. The Dock authorities intimated that the necessary measures could be carried out within the time specified. It is generally expected that it is only a matter of hours before news of the declaration of war will be received.

In to-day's Bombay District Orders appears the following:—Field Operation—South Africa.—The Officer Commanding 1st Norfolk Regiment will detail for duty with A & B Sections, No. 26 British Field Hospital, mobilising at Bombay, two Sergeants as Pack Store Sergeants, and 4 trained nursing orderlies.

The names of the Sergeants and men detailed to be embodied in this office to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

THE PRISONER'S CONDEMNATION DEMANDED.

RENNES, SEPT. 7.

Cernuschi, the Hungarian refugee, is ill and was unable to appear in court to-day.

Maitre Labori submitted letters showing that Cernuschi was an immoral character, dishonest, and mentally disordered.

The President of the Court then closed the evidence.

The Government Commissioner, in his speech, demanded the condemnation of the prisoner.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

At the Council to-day the Foreign Press Messages Copyright Bill was postponed, Mr. Rivaz and the Viceroy explaining that, while it had the entire approval of Government, it had been thought best to postpone it for consideration to the Calcutta Session.

The Central Provinces Tenancy Bill was passed, the proposals for the consideration of which it was postponed at the last meeting being negatived.

Mr. Dawkins then introduced a Bill to amend the Coinage and Currency Acts. He explained that it had been found that delay would arise in connection with the proclamation for which the measure was recently postponed, but the Government thought that the evil of splitting up their currency legislation into two measures was outweighed by the advantage of doing that portion which was possible at once with a view of showing that they had confidence themselves in the measure and meant to stand by it. Hence the present measure was introduced to declare the sovereign legal tender in India, the opening of the mints to coin gold being left to be done later, when the necessary particulars arrived from Home. He had the assurance of the Secretary of State that, in the event of any difficulties being met with in keeping up the exchange, the resources of Government would be used to counteract them; but he anticipated that, so far from this occurring, exchange would very soon keep up, not only to one and four pence, but above this figure by the amount the law permitted. This was already the case in the busy season and he looked to the operation of the contraction of silver coinage, owing to the continued closure of the mints and the effect of an increased output of gold, to make it permanent.

Mr Dawkins' speech on 25th August was as follows:—"I asked permission to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1888. The object was to await the terms of the proclamation, which is necessary under the English Coinage Act of 1870, for constituting the Indian Mint a branch of the Royal Mint. We had previously been led, as I then stated, to expect that the proclamation would be communicated to us shortly, but we now have been advised that there may be some further delay over the proclamation owing to legal and technical questions. We, therefore, had to decide whether we would proceed at once with the legislation to make the sovereign legal tender in India or whether we should delay still longer, pending receipt of the proclamation. There are certain obvious objections to splitting our Currency legislation into two, but they are not serious. The measure of transcendant importance before us is to place the currency of India on a gold basis and endow India with a gold currency and a stable exchange. To provide for actual striking of gold coins at an Indian Mint is really a corollary and no practical inconvenience will arise from a short delay. We could not proceed to strike coins until we receive the necessary machinery that has been ordered from England, and meanwhile we shall continue to receive gold bullion at our mints under the executive notification in force. The question of delaying legislation to make gold legal tender and thereby placing our currency on an effective gold basis is very different to arguments for a gold standard and a gold currency I think no one will expect me to enter *res judicata est* arguments for and against. They have been exhaustedand Government is proceeding in the conviction that no other measure would saveIndia from a disastrous embarrassment and repeated additions to the burden of taxation; and no other measure is equally calculated to assist in the development of the Indian resources, and gradually to benefit patient industry of the Indian people. There is one minor, but important, point I think I ought not to pass. I am aware that opinion has been expressed in certain quarters that it would be prudent to pause a while when carrying our policy to its conclusion. Before making the sovereign legal tender in India, it is urged that, when gold is legal tender, sovereigns will pass into circulation: that certain of them will disappear into hoards: that, therefore, the process of accumulating gold in Government reserve will be to some extent impeded: and Government will less expeditiously accumulate a reserve from which to make gold available for foreign remittances when, and if, exchange tends to decline. It is, indeed, the apprehension that gold will not be sufficiently available for foreign remittance that chiefly inspires the plea for delay. We have given full weight to this consideration, but cannot think it would justify us in incurring delay and in engendering the suspicion that the Government of India has misgivings and hesitates to give immediate effect to the measure recommended by the CurrencyCommittee, endorsed by Her Majesty's Government, adopted by the Secretary of State, and accepted by the Government of India as the crown, and completion, indeed, of its own policy deliberately pursued now for some six years. No doubt sovereigns will pass into circulation. This is not to be deprecated, though, in view of the nature of the transactions in India, we believe gold coins will never penetrate far into the country or constitute more than a marginal currency. Probably some sovereigns will pass into hoards, but the number that disappears is not likely to be appreciable. Gold may also be retained by banks to some extent, and for that reason also it may not reach Government, but gold so retained will be available for foreign remittance, and *pro tanto* diminish a resort for that purpose to the Government; and whenever exchange rises above 1-4, which it may be expected to do every busy season, sovereigns will be presented to Government by their holders for profit to be made on them. There is, indeed, every expectation they will be largely brought to us even when exchange does not rise above 1-4, because, for some time to come, at any rate, gold will be principally used to obtain that money in which the mass of the Indian transactions must be discharged, and with which the people are familiar. Moreover, as regards the future of exchange, the rise to above 1-4 is not likely to be confined to the busy season. Looking to the increasing contraction of the rupee currency under the system of mints closed to silver, to the growing output of gold in the world, to the apparent decrease in the purchasing power of gold, and consequent rise in the gold value of the rupee I do not think it rash to look forward to the rupee, gradually becoming fixed at a high, not low, level of exchange rendered possible under the new conditions. I repeat, therefore, there is no valid reason for deferring legislation for some indefinite period, because gold that now flows into our treasuries may be to some extent arrested in, or deflected from, its channel. It is time to terminate unrest and uncertainty, which has hung over India as a heavy cloud for nearly a quarter of a century. We must show we are confident in our policy, or else how can we expect confidence in others. We believe that the policy will be assured by ordinary operations of trade. If there should be any temporary check in its success, which we do not anticipate, we have been assured by the Secretary of State it will be supported by all the means in the power of Government, but no check is anticipated. The policy to which we now propose to give effect is not only the most simple and economical, but the most certain that can be devised. I might conclude these remarks here, but perhaps it may not be amiss to dwell on some of the principal features of the new system we are now creating. Gold at the ratio of rupees 15 for one sovereign will be legal tender, that is to say gold coins of full weight coined at English or Australian mints, to which we propose before long to add gold coins struck at an Indian mint. Anybody will have the right to discharge obligations of all kinds in gold, and Government will continue to give rupees in exchange for gold. We accept no obligation to give gold for rupees, which would entail, if we accepted it, the acquisition by borrowing of an immense and indefinite sum, but Government will keep before its eyes the attainment of a practical convertibility at the earliest possible moment—a practical as against legal convertibility such as exists in France. Gold, as every traveller knows, circulates under this system readily in France, and can be obtained for ordinary purposes without difficulty. Indeed it requires an effort of the imagination to realise that, from the beginning of the century down to 1850, there was no gold in general circulation in France, and the full and ample convertibility that now exists in that country has been of gradual growth. Silver will be left as unlimited legal tender by the side of gold. It would be unnecessary, and it would be misunderstood by the masses of the population, if we placed a legal tender limit on these coins, in which great proportion of the transactions are carried on. We have no desire to do anything hostile to silver. Essential as it was to close the mints to free coinage of silver, yet that measure necessarily exerted a depressing effect upon silver, and we would avoid any semblance of hostilities to that metal, in which the Indian people largely invest their savings. Except, therefore, for fractional purposes and for replacing coins no longer current, and possibly also for replacing coins of Native States, if they so desire, silver will cease to be coined until such time in future as it may be necessary to augment the rupee currency by coining. In the meantime the rupee currency will expand automatically in response to the demands of trade, as, anybody wishing for rupees, can obtain them from Government by the tender of a sovereign. In this way gold will impart an element of elasticity to the total currency, and, whatever stringency of loanable capital may arise in future, no stringency of currency can occur."

In moving the postponement of the Foreign Press Messages Copyright Bill, to-day, Mr. Rivaz said he wished to express the entire approval of Government with the object of the measure. But a Committee of the House of Lords had, since the Bill was introduced recommended 18-horse protection for Foreign Press Messages at Home. A considerable amount of adverse criticism also, both in the native press and elsewhere, had appeared in connection with the present measure; and, with a view to a further consideration of all this, it was thought best to postpone the measure to the Calcutta Session.

The Viceroy, speaking on the same subject, said that the fully concurred with Mr. Rivaz's remarks and thought the measure was one which might now be considered as falling into the category of those which would be most properly discussed in Calcutta.

The Council here meets again next Friday.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The Crop Reports to-day issued, bringing the information up to about 6th instant, show that prices of food grains upon the whole, changed little during the past week, except in Berar and the Rajputana, where a tendency to rise has continued and in the Central Provinces, where grain and rice have fallen. Everywhere, however, prices are above normal. The numbers on relief now are nearly ten thousand in the Central Provinces and over thirty thousand in Rajputana.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIATS NEW RULES FOR FILLING UP CLERKSHIPS.

New rules for filling clerical appointments in the Government of India Secretariats are published. They provide that posts carrying pay of Rs. 200 and upwards shall be filled by nomination, by head of officer or by promotion from the lower grades. Of lower posts two-thirds shall be filled by competitive examination; the remainder by nominations of head of office,

RELIEF OF ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The war office have approved of the Relief of the following Royal Army Medical officers during the ensuing trooping season:—Lieutenant-Colonels F. J. Williamson, F. W. Trevor, P. J. Dempsey; Majors R. E. Molesworth, J. F. Donegin, D. R. Hamilton, J. Osbourne, R. J. Geddes, T. D. Whaite, A. F. Spence, S. O. Stuart, M. Kerin, W. Rowney, S. C. Philson, F. S. Lequesne, F. R. Newlands, A. M. Davis, J. T. Donnet, C. S. Sparkes, R. F. Obrien, R. L. Macleod, J. B. Wilson, G. H. Barefoot, C. J. Coates, J. M. Nicolls, M. J. Sexton; Captains E. C. Anderson, B. W. Longhurst, H. W. Read, E. H. Condon, C. J. Healy, H. W. O'Reilly, N. Marder, A. G. Thompson, T. P. Jones, H. A. Statkartt, T. M. C. Dermott, H. P. Johnson, H. A. Hinge, H. S. Thurston, C. O. Hodgens, W. D. Erskine, E. W. Slayter, H. J. Farmer, J. G. McNaught, R. F. Austin, C. Samman.

Majors Molesworth and Hamilton, Captains Jones and Hodgens have been detailed for duty on board the transport Dunera, sailing on the 6th October.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, SEPT 8.

The Lieut. General Commanding the forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—7th Bombay Light Infantry—Lieut. Robinson, I. M. S., to be officiating in medical charge, vice Captain McDonald, I. M. S., transferred temporarily to the Civil Department.

Military Works Departments.—On return from privilege leave, Captain Kemp, R. E., is transferred from Mhow Division to Quetta Circle.—Lieut. Colonel Irwing, 20th Hussars, will be placed on half pay in September on completing his period of service in command, and is permitted to proceed to England on or after the date of relinquishme t of command travelling at public expense.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant 2nd Lieut. Hadow, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have qualified for employment in the Army Transport Branch of the Commissariat Transport Department under para 1781, Army Regulations, India, Vol 5:—Lieutenant Roche, Wiltshire Regiment; Lieut. Macpherson, 24th Bombay Infantry; Captain Rawlandson, 26th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Paul, 26th Bombay Infantry; 2nd Lieutenant Nichol, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages:—Urdu Higher Standard—Captain Kaye, R. A., Captain Coxhead, R. A.; Lieut. Tillard, R. E.; Lieut Richards, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, 2nd Lieutenant Hunter, Shropshire Light Infantry; 2nd Lieutenant Burke, attached to 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; 2nd Lieutenant Bayley, 16th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant D'Oyly, 19th Bombay Infantry; 2nd Lieutenant Merriman, attached 27th Bombay Light Infantry; and 2nd Lieutenant Adair, 30th Bombay Infantry. Urdu, Lower Standard—Captain Cattright, Lieutenant Bovet, R.E.; and Lieutenant Sargent, I. R.A.; M. S. Persian, Lower Standard—Lieutenant Hall, 8th Bombay Infantry; Captain Sartorius, 19th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Molloy, 4th Bombay Cavalry; Lieutenant Burton, 25th Bombay Rifles; Lieutenant Edwardes, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

Under instructions from the Army Head-Quarters India, it is notified for information, that it has been ruled by the War Office, that the following officers are not entitled to wear staff aiguillette:—Brigadier-General Royal Artillery commanding staff; Chief Engineers on command staff; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, British Army Schools; Inspector of Gymnasiums; Deputy and Assistant Judge Advocate-General. Aiguillette is not to be worn by Officers of Ordnance Military Works or Commissariat Departments including Inspectors General of Ordnance, and Commissaries General on Departmental staff of Commanders.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant Bruce, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 23rd Bombay Rifles, for one year, pension service eight years, commenced 13th August.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules to have effect in India, from the date of being struck off duty, till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieutenant Clery, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 25th Bombay Rifles, for one year, pension service eleventh year commenced 24th April.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate:—Coductor Underwood, and Sub-Conductor Burgham, Ordnance Department, for 12 months.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Extentions—Lieutenant Street, 20th Hussars from 6th to 20th September on private affairs, granted by the War Office, in extension of leave granted, in command order No. 284 of 1899; 2nd Lieut. Furber, Royal Irish Regiment, 2nd Battalion, from 10th August to 7th September, 1899, pending embarkation, granted by the War Office in extension of leave granted, in command order No. 431, of 1899.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 8.

There were 120 cases and 100 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 125: in Sadasev 18 cases, 11 deaths; in Kasb a 19 cases, 15 deaths; in Sukerwar 10 cases, 9 deaths; in Raviwar, 7 cases, 9 deaths; in Zhanwar 8 cases, 8 deaths; in the Cantonment 4 cases, 4 deaths; in the suburban area 5 cases, 2 deaths; and in the District 50 cases, 43 deaths.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Owing to the failure of rain for the last three months the Bombay Government are taking active measures to open relief works and also those which are left incomplete. The Government are calling for a return of all Civil Servants now on leave. Famine Branch offices have been established at the Council Hall, Poona, in charge of Khan Bahadur Nariman, Senior Superintendent in the Revenue Department, who has been appointed Secretary to Government in charge of the Famine Branch. Several relief works have already been sanctioned: one of these in the Ahmednagar District is called the Ahmedabad-Viramgaum Channel or Dolg's Ditch. The object of this work is for storing rain-water for irrigation purposes and will run between the two cities. The other works are all for irrigation purposes. At Panar, the Dadiasar Drain, South Daskari Drain, in the neighbourhood of Sholapur, works have been started. The Asthi Tank works have also been opened in Satara and Khandesh Districts. The opening of test works in the Poona District is under consideration.

CRICKET.

POONA VS. BOMBAY.

The cricket match between Poona and Bombay commenced to-day. The weather was very warm, but in the afternoon a shower of rain came down and made it a little cool. Bombay won the toss, and Lieut. Back and Capt. Tomkins went in to face the bowling of Lieut. Deas and Capt. Greig. The first-named batsman took most of the scoring on himself and put Greig especially away. To his disadvantage he lost the assistance of Tomkins when the latter had got only 4 to his credit, and also of Elwardes and DuBoulay, when the total had only been increased by a single run, for three wickets down for 24 runs. The appearance of things was destined to look blacker still, when Back, Stephens, and Jones fell to catches, with no increase in the total. The wetting the ground had received the evening before probably accounted for these disasters to the Bombay side, as it was bumpy, and it was extremely dangerous to play against the bowling of Deas. Thesiger, who now came in, did better than his predecessors, and helped to get the scoreup. He began with a single to which he added a boundary off Greig. At 31 Rogers sent to Duncan an easy catch, and, three runs later, Thesiger was caught out; his 9 being the only other attempt at or Back's to get anything of a score. Don followed the general lead with a duck; but Douglas and Marshall made an effort to give the score a better look than it had yet worn. The former hit up five ere being bowled by Deas and the latter secured 6. The innings closed for 46 runs, just in time for lunch, Deas claiming 8 wickets for 12 runs.

A slight shower of rain during luncheon did not help to make the wicket any better; but Poona, nevertheless, made a much better stand. The fielding of the visitors was not so good as was expected, and a few good catches were let off. Greig and Duncan went in to withstand the bowling of Marshall and Edwardes. Their defence was good and 30 was signalled before a separation was effected by Duncan returning Rogers an easy catch; his score was 17 Greig was stumped by Stephens. A decade later, when the total was 43, Wood skied Elwardes, and was held by Nigel-Jones at long off. Deas and Markham then got together, but they had not been long batting before each was easily let off. Deas was caught by Back when he had scored 15. With nothing more on the book Markham had his stumps scattered by Edwardes. The ground continued bumpy and several knocks were received by the batsman during the day. Rogers who had charge of the lower end, though not fortunate like Elwardes in securing wickets, managed to get considerable work on to the ball and in a great measure kept down the scoring. Captain Usborne, the well-known all-round cricketer, that went in but his career was not productive of so much as was expected. The rest of the players did not show up as well as the previous ones, and Poona completed their innings at 4-30 for 94 runs.

The Bombay Gymkhana went in at quarter to five for their second venture, and met with the same disastrous issue the first venture. Back and Tomkins went in to face the bowling of Deas and Greig. Again Tomkins was soon caught out and made a duck. His place was filled up by Edwardes, but his stay was not a long one as he was bowled out by Greig; the score showing 2 wickets for 2 runs. DuBoulay went in, and the former and he made some stand when Back was caught out. Rogers went in the place of Back, but was soon bowled out. The rest of the players did not make a show, and the innings closed with 49 runs; Poona thus had to make 2 runs to win the match. Greig and Duncan went in and made the required score, and Poona won the match by ten wickets.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut Back, c Mathew, b Deas	17	c and b Deas	12
Capt Tomkins, c G eig	4	c Mathews, b Deas	0
Mr Edwards, c Mar in, b Deas	1	b Greig	7
Mr DuBoulay, b Greig	0	c Bersford, b Deas	0
Mr Stephens, c Bersford, b Deas	0	c Duncan b Deas	0
Capt Rogers, c Duncan b Deas	1	b Gr ig	2
Mr Nigel-Jones, c and b Deas	0	c Martin, b Gr ig	4
Mr Thesiger, c Greig, b Deas	9	hit wicket b Greig	4
Mr Don, c Wood, b Deas	0	c Young, b Deas	0
Lieut Douglas, b Deas	2	not out	0
Mr Marshall, not out	6	c Bresford, b Greig	4
Extras	3	Extra	1
Total	45	Total	49

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O	M	W	O	R	M	W	
Deas	153	12	8	8	13	22	4	5
Greig	15	31	3	2	12·2	26	2	5

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Greig, st Stephens, b Edwardes	15	not out	0
Capt Duncan, c and b Rogers	17	not out	2
Mr Wood, c Nigel-Jones, b Edwards	8		
Mr Deas, c Back, b Edwardes	15		
Mr Markham, b Edwards	3		
Capt Usborne, c and b Rogers	4		
Major Martin, c Bolary, b Don	6		
Mr Ingalls, st Stephens b Rogers	5		
Major Beresford, b Edwards	0		
Mr Young, not out	10		
Mr Mathew, b Rogers	4		
Extras	7	Extra	0
Total	91	Total	2

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O	M	W	O	R	M	W	
Marshall	6	10	2	0	1	2	0	0
Edwardes	17	34	5	5	7	0	0	0
Rogers	13·1	34	3	4	0	0	0	0
Don	2	6	1	1	0	0	0	0

One no ball.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Amar Singh, Sirdar
Abdul A Khan Mahomed
Austed, Mr C
Armstrong, Mrs S child and infant & nurse
Adams, Miss E
Banerjee, Mr and Mrs Shelly child & infant
Bahadurji, Mr J N
Browning, Major W B
Barton, Mr F H
Burt, Mrs H P
Burt, Miss
Boyiette, Mrs P J
Bamford, Mr E B
Baines, Mr H
Chatterjee, Mr R K
Chowdry, Mr B N
Chandler, Mr S N
Carter, Maj W G Mrs and child
Cunningham, Lt A H
Cob, Mr. Robert
Cavesegh, Maj W B
Compton, Mrs C W and infant
Crofton, Lt R B
Cardoss, Lt and Mrs
Chenevix, Fie ch
Dickson, Mr J G
Dass, Mr H
Ellis, Mr R E
Evans, Mr H W
Fraser, Mr S B
Fell, Mr G
Fletcher, Mr F D
Fawett, Mr and Mrs C G H child and maid
Griffin, Mrs C E and two children
Gouige, Mr and Mrs J E
Ganesh Prasad, Mr
Godfrey, Mr E G
Gibson, Lt R R
Gunning, Mrs Chas
Gass, Mr John
Goold, Maj W J
Genths, Mr W
Hill, Hon Mr Justice
Howkes, Mrs G and two children
Hibbett, Miss
Haggard, Capt and Mrs H
Henderson, Mrs J J and two children
Hill, Lt A St
Herbert, Lt C I G
Hudson, Mr J
Hodgson, Mr W
Johnson, Mr W E
Khan, Mr K A
Kenyon, Mr James
Lewis, Mr G H
Macean, Hon Sir Francis
Munawaruddin, Mr
Mahomed Saleh, Mr
Mckidejohn, Brig-Genl Sir W, K C B, C M G
Martin, Mr C R
Miller, Mrs child and infant
Moore, Lt F G
Moultier, Mr W F C
Nazim Hoosein, Mr
Pritchard, Mr L E
Plowden, Lady
Piper, Mr F S
Payne, Mr C H
Rampini, Hon Mr Justice
Rantenberg, Mr
Raza, Mr Alex
Ross, Mr R A
Rollo, Cap. Pina
Sharp, Mr H A
Solanch, Mrs V A
Sawney, Mr D K
Sawney, Mr B R
Stourton, Miss
Singh, Mr K H
Sinka, Mr S B
Sturrock, Mrs J
Sewell, Mr J
Sigh, Mr R
Staines, Mrs G
Simonet, Miss
Tritton, Capt and Mrs C
Wilkins, Hon Mr Justice
Wannske, Roy H
Waonske, Mrs and child
Watson, Major G H
Ward, Miss M
Walker, Very-Lt G K
Walker, Mrs

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

This match will be played on the Gymkhana Ground, to-day (Saturday), when the following will represent the home team:—Capt. Anderson, Capt. Walling, Lieut. Henderson, R.N., Mr. Cheetham, Mr. J. O. Brooks, Mr. J. W. Clark, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. R. M. Gunner, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Pilkington, and Mr. Stephens.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

I WONDER if this is true. I am informed by a correspondent that in a certain town the sapient school board has ordered a consignment of 200 violins from a musical instrument maker, for the purpose of giving the board children instruction in violin playing—of course, free. I have always been as strong an advocate as can be found for the education of the people. I have always recognised the principle of free education, so that everybody might have a fair chance. But what is school education? It is—and should be nothing else—the training of certain intellectual qualities, such as reasoning, memory, and articulate speech, together with the acquisition of certain branches of necessary knowledge, especially the history of the Empire, the foundations of order, and the duties of the citizen. School education means the foundation which should underlie every kind of work that has to be done, from the work of the scientific professor to that of the humblest craftsman. But school education is not, and must not be, either apprenticeship to a trade or the teaching of any profession, art, or accomplishment which other people have to pay for. Violin playing is either a profession or it is an accomplishment. If it is so be the former, the ratepayers ought indignantly to refuse to pay for it; if it is considered as an accomplishment, they should also refuse to pay for it. As it is, the ratepayers themselves, if they wish their children to learn any musical instrument, have to pay for it, as they have to pay for the teaching of languages or the teaching of mathematics. It is not part of our responsibility towards the poorer classes to provide them for nothing with either a profession or with an accomplishment.

Consider how far the thing may go. Instead of putting a boy as an articled clerk for a fee of £500, we shall, perhaps, send him to a board school, where he will learn conveyancing and the drafting of deeds and the routine of a solicitor's work for nothing at the ratepayer's expense; or if we wish to make him a billiard professional we shall require a table and an instructor and provide a class in billiards for nothing; or if we desire to make him a player on the hautboy, we shall demand a separate class for that instrument; or if we desire to make him a medical man, the hospitals will have to be opened for classes from the board schools. All these things might be defended quite as well as the free teaching of the violin in a board school. We may be quite sure that the people who do not pay the rates will be delighted at a measure which opens up all careers to the humblest. That the child of the kerb and the gutter may rise to the highest places—that is to say, to some of the highest places—those demanding the hardest work as well as the strongest brain—is right and proper. Let there be ladders placed for those who can climb. We must not, however, assume that all can climb, or that it is good that all should try to climb, or that we should help the feeblest and the laziest to mount, by means of the rates, to levels where they will meet with failure, discontent, and disappointment.

The great beats have gone; in our corner of the world we have had a temperature which made one think of an overcoat. A grey sky has taken the dancing light out of the ocean and most of its colour out of the moorland. But the air—how fresh it is and how sweet! One does not understand how close and confined is the air of the streets till one is quite out upon the moors. Here we have a broad and open bay with a noble headland on the south; a cliff which runs all round save in one or two places where it breaks down in a "chine," as they would call it in the south, to the sea; in one of these places there is a mill turned by a brook, which is thus compelled to do a little work on its own account before it is lost in the ocean; here there is a tiny beck and nothing more; here, where the chine becomes a veritable valley, there is a town. It is the quaintest and queerest town in the whole world. There are two narrow streets and ten or twelve narrow courts, and a narrow opening to the sea, where seafaring men sit on a bench all day long and look at the weather. The red houses, with their red tiles, crowd together as close as they can, for warmth and shelter; they stand one above the other; you get at them by steps in the rock. As for the breath of this city, it has an ancient and a fish-like fragrance. Perfect cleanliness is not much aimed at as comfort, which may be tolerant of dirt. The people are a kindly folk, who consider their visitors as their friends to them. Sometimes they go a-fishing, but seldom, and one cannot often get any fish. There are butchers' shops where the animals exposed for sale consist chiefly of what is poetically known as the scrag end. Now, a sheep all scrag end is inconceivable. Yet here we see them hanging on the hooks. And there are general shops where, as in the days of Capt. Cook when he was a prentice lad, in just such another town as this, farther along the coast, they still sell drapery on one side, groceries on the other, and in the middle lamp oil, greengages, kippered herrings, photographs, blacking, ink, sardines, and William pears. Two miles outside the town is the old parish church, built in a style which used to be called unpretending; it is, in fact of an almost unequalled ugliness. It has now been deserted for a new and handsome church nearer the town. The ugliness of the church was redeemed, when I once managed to get inside it, by the survival of a pretty custom. When an unmarried girl of the parish died they carried in her coffin, and they hung up in the chancel a garland of coloured ribbons. When we were here last we had the good fortune to find the doors open; there were still hanging, from the low roof of the chancel, some of these garlands, their colours faded. If a ribbon dropped it was not allowed to be carried away, but was buried in the churchyard. The touch of sentiment made the poor old church beautiful.

The land rises steeply from the town to the level of the cliffs; it then rises more gently to the level of the moor. There are farmhouses and hamlets dotted about. Some of the houses have an ancient appearance. The roads connecting these hamlets are narrow lanes, lying deep between hedges, which remind one of Devonshire. These lanes are stony beyond all belief. They are the despair of bicyclists, who sometimes ignorantly venture to find their way across country. Punctures multitudinous and disastrous are the result. But all these narrow and rough lanes are remarkable for possessing a pavement consisting of slabs of stone, each about eighteen inches or two feet high, laid along to form a path in bad weather. These paths in some cases stand four or five feet above the lane, in some cases just above; it seems as if the lane had been slowly washed away. These paths are said to lead from the farmhouses to the church, but, as they come up

PLAGUE SURVEILLANCE AT MATHERAN.

The Hon. Mr. M. P. Mehta has forwarded the following correspondence for publication :—

Nusean Saa Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, 4th July 1899.

Dear Mr. Jackson.—I beg to lay the annexed correspondence before H. E. the Governor as illustrating, in some respects, the practical administration of plague measures in some places in the Presidency.

2. It will assist a full comprehension of the points arising in the correspondence if I briefly relate the circumstances and incidents in which it arose.

3. I left for Matheran on the 25th May last. But before I did so complaints had come to my ears with regard to the way in which plague regulations were being carried and enforced there, which had considerably agitated and startled me. Whether they were well-founded or not, it was evident that deep resentment and discontent had been evoked on that account amongst the native visitors to the Hill, of all ranks and classes and communities.

4. So far as I could ascertain, the chief complaints were in regard to the following points :—

(1) That the old plague regulations, which without being harsh and oppressive, had been completely successful in protecting the Hill during the first two years, when it was far more constantly and largely crowded than this year, were suddenly and arbitrarily altered by the Sanitary Inspector ; and, while all Europeans were permitted to every native visitor—man, woman and child—was compelled to attend the Superintendent's office for medical examination for 10 days after date of arrival, or pay a fine of Rs. 50 to the Superintendent for attending each visitor at his house every alternate day during the period of 10 days.

(2) That those who declined to pay were herded together at the office with servants and bazaar people of all sorts, and that their wives pounced upon by a middle-aged Hindu, in either over-closely or over-dressed—a procedure deeply resented by Hindus, many of them of the highest position in native society.

(3) That the practice to allow the Assistant Superintendent, always a qualified and experienced Hospital Assistant, to call at their houses, on a fee, ten times less than that of the Superintendent, was stopped, though he could not be in any way satisfactory examiner than the Hindu Karkun, and though the practice was said to be allowed even at Mahabeshwar, where plague regulations, on account of its size and situation, were both more stringent as well as more rigidly enforced.

(4) That while native visitors were thus treated, even the servants of Europeans were partially exempted on the representations of their masters.

(5) That there was no provision for Medical examination of females by qualified women.

(6) That, in the case of purdah women, the payment of Rs. 50 to the Superintendent as his fee became thus practically compulsory, under fear of being ordered off the Hill or prosecuted under the Indian Penal Code.

5. It was difficult to believe that an Officer of the Superintendent's rank and standing could go astray on some of the above points, for his duty in those respects was evident and well-defined.

6. It was well-known that the policy of His Excellency's Government was to make no distinction between Natives and Europeans even on the ground of greater supposed immunity, and no pronouncement had been received with greater satisfaction than that made by His Excellency in one of his important Plague speeches, when His Excellency (for whom the special reasons for exemption were overwhelming) said that even he had been, while travelling, roused up at all hours of the night for medical examination. It was equally well-known that, in spite of supposed immunity, European passengers by sea were as strictly examined as any other class of passengers.

7. The Superintendent also cannot but have been aware that in the last Government Resolution on Plague Administration—No. 5772-5804 P., dated 17th October 1898,—the greatest stress was laid upon the duty of providing qualified females for this examination of women. After laying down, in para. 2, that strict Medical examination will be instituted at convenient Railway centres, and at places of arrival, the Resolution says, in para. 3 : "At all places where Medical examination is established, there must be a lady or lady-like woman, who is qualified to make the examination of travellers of the female sex." The Resolution further indicates that, in the case of the better class of women, as also of purdah ladies, this examination would suffice unless they exhibited suspicious symptoms.

8. I was, therefore, prepared to find that there might be a considerable amount of exaggeration in the complaints ; but to my surprise, I found from personal experience and investigation that nearly every one of them was substantially well-founded.

9. I do not attach any importance or lay any stress upon the financial or technical points discussed in the correspondence. I will refer only to those which disclose grave defects which were calculated to provoke great discontent.

10. I was not able to ascertain how far the servants of Europeans were exempted ; but European visitors themselves were all together exempted, though the rules, as stated by the Superintendent to have been corrected by him, made no exception in their case, and required "all" to present themselves at the office for examination. The bazaar which visitors were asked to sign at the Dastoorji or Toll-house on coming up the Hill, was limited in the case of Europeans to an undertaking to send their servants only for examination.

11. I have no doubt that Dr. Collie intended to strike out the word "servants" in the Rules, by drawing a line across it, and initialling the cancellation, but it unfortunately lay on the board on which they were posted in an exposed place, and perhaps frustrated his object. But the rules as printed (No. IV.) show exactly what they were before Major Collie altered them, and as they were while being worked ever since the commencement of plague. They provided for all medical information, they enforced strict supervision over servants and bazaar people, and they required visitors to report cases of sickness without delay. They were well adapted and adequate for the control of and circumstances of the Hill, differing in these respects entirely from Mahabeshwar, and also to the local circumstances and requirements of the place with horses at long distances from every other and standing in large compounds of their own. The best proof of their efficiency is afforded by the fact that under these rules, the Hill was free from infection during the two previous years when it was far more and far more continuously peopled with visitors than it was this year.

12. But even if such an alteration in the Rules as was made by the Superintendent was rendered desirable by circumstances of which I am not aware, it is difficult to see any excuse or justification for the manner in which it was carried out.

13. There is no doubt that no qualified female was provided for the examination of lady visitors, many of them Mahomedan purdah ladies of consequence and position. The part of the work was entrusted to a middle-aged Hindu Karkun, who did his work in a way which led people to imagine (but I have unassured, as I was told that the man had some relation) that he did not know where to look for the parts to be examined. I myself, and I remember Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy very graphically describing to me the way in which his sister and daughter were pounced upon with a vigour that proved at times his zeal. I came across scores of several young Parsi ladies who objected strongly, even to the point of tears, at being subjected to such treatment, I can vouch for, from my own knowledge, that there was widespread resentment among the native visitors on account of this procedure.

14. A letter from the well-known old Arab merchant, Mr. Essa Khalifa to the Superintendent shows that he called his attention to the need of providing a female examiner, but he was told to bring his ladies to the office for examination by the Karkun on pain of being ordered off the Hill. The excitement into which the old gentleman was thrown in consequence had to be worn away when he told me what had taken place in language more vigorous than polite ; and it can be easily imagined by those who know Arab, and indeed all Mahomedan, feeling on the subject of purdah women.

15. The correspondence shows that instances at the office was exempted in the case of those who paid Rs. 50 or Dr. Collie for calling on alternate days at their residences in the case of Parsi ladies, resort to it many of them to refuse to accept the exemption on which they desired to be imposed on an unjustifiable compulsory levy. But in the case of Mahomedan purdah ladies, there was no choice left to them, and they had to submit to the compulsory tax. I believe the only exception was in the case of the ladies of the household of Mr. Essa Khalifa, whose influence overbore all other considerations.

16. The resentment in this matter was more deeply felt, because Dr. Collie absolutely refused to allow the Assistant Superintendent, a gentleman fully qualified for the purpose, to attend at visitors' houses, in which cases, of course, the burden would have been almost nominal. The official was most courteous ; but while it is impossible to attribute to a gentleman of Dr. Collie's position any desire to earn fees, that was the conclusion which many people placed on it. I am informed that a Maharaja was about to pay the practice to allow the Hospital Assistant to attend people at their houses for examination on a very small fee.

17. It is a question whether Dr. Collie could demand and receive such fees at all. Medical Officers are certainly allowed to charge fees for attendance on private patients. But, in this case, the work that was done was official work in connection with the duties of the Superintendent as Plague Commissioner and Plague Authority. I am not aware of any notification or regulation authorizing the acceptance of fees for such work. There was certainly no provision in the resolution or rules published for the Hill of Matheran.

18. It will be observed that Major Collie states, in one of his letters, that exemption may be granted on account of illness. When my friend Mr. J. N. Tata went to Matheran a few days before me he was suffering from acute rheumatism in his legs, and he wrote to the Superintendent to exempt him on that account. Major Collie's reply is included in the correspondence, in which Mr. Tata was told that there was no ground for exemption, but that he could obtain it on payment of the doctor's fees. He so. Though suffering, Mr. Tata dragged himself to the office, rather than pay the fee that demanded, for a couple of days, and then gave it up, leaving the Superintendent to do what he liked.

19. As I have said above, the hardship in the case of Mahomedan ladies was exceptionally oppressive. When in April last, the Honble Mr. Justice Bhudrin Tyabji sent the ladies of his family to the Hill, he wrote to Major Collie assuring him about and undertaking to keep him informed about the state of their health. The Toll, which is included in the cart's entrance, tells him, "I am very sorry I cannot see you to-day, but I will attend the Office daily or by invitation at your residence, on alternate days, and pay the fee for doing so." It will be remembered that this visit was to be of Major Collie's friend, and not of his Assistant.

20. In the same letter Major Collie says that it was "absolutely impossible to make even a single exception." Still exemption was made in the case of every single European.

21. Major Collie has also in several of his letters preached to native visitors of position the beauty of setting an example. Unfortunately he did not preach this same sermon to Europeans, whose example would have been of more stimulating effect on those around, as I was told that the man had some relation) that he did not know where to look for the parts to be examined. I myself, and I remember Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy very graphically describing to me the way in which his sister and daughter were pounced upon with a vigour that proved at times his zeal. I came across scores of several young Parsi ladies who objected strongly, even to the point of tears, at being subjected to such treatment, I can vouch for, from my own knowledge, that there was widespread resentment among the native visitors on account of this procedure.

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FAMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

The beauty of a faultless frock and the stateliness of a picture-hat vanish when the wearer is awkward and obviously ill at ease.

The ordinary folding fan was invented in the seventh century by a Japanese artist, who derived the idea from watching a bat closing its wings.

The task of coaching Society girls in the role of bridesmaid has developed into quite a business in New York and other fashionable parts of the States.

According to an advanced lady lecturer, "Fashion' is but a relic of barbarism, and we are told that the more intellectual women become, the less will they think about dress.

The bed-rooms of up-to-date homes have two small beds, brass or enamelled iron, side by side, in place of one large one. The comfort of such an arrangement is beyond calculation.

The Princess of Wales is said to be the most fastidious of all Royalties as regards her dress. The Duchess of Edinburg, the wife of Her Majesty's second son, is as easy to please as the Princess of Wales is difficult.

When a girl is presented at Court she has to comply with many strict rules of etiquette, or she may be stopped by the Lord Chamberlain at the door of the Presence Chamber. Everything, down to the details of her dress, is settled for her. She may choose the material, but the style is always the same.

There is a tremor of uncertainty and fear among the ranks of the athletic and shirt-waist maidens. It is softly whispered among those who think they know that the knell of the reform skirt and linen collar has been rung, and that the girl of girls will, in the near future, be the dainty, befrilled, frou-frou girl of the early fifties.

White gowns are at a premium this summer. They are worn at all places and for all occasions. There are white wrappers, white tailor-made costumes, white carriage, visiting, yachting, and ball gowns. White waists, with other skirts, are seen in all varieties, from the plainess lawn or pique skirt waists to the mull bodice, enriched with the most delicate lace and needlework.

A woman enjoys better health if she devotes herself to sweeping and dusting, and does not take into her life any of those things that will cause her mental worry. Women not only are made ill by their own troubles, but by the troubles of other people.

Needlework does not commend itself as an amusement to the young lady of to-day. But Princess Christian, who, like all the Queen's daughters, has been taught to do plain and fancy sewing, has declared her intention of reviving interest in this most feminine pursuit.

In Siberia there is a good custom that a bride, on coming to her husband's house, has to give a dinner prepared with her own hands as a test of the education she has received. If she succeeds in gratifying her guests, it is taken as a proof not only of the young woman's own excellence, but also as a recommendation of her whole family, by whom she was instructed so usefully.

One of the most frequented spots at Sandringham is the dove house. Here in a commodious cage are kept nearly a dozen beautiful white doves, of which the princess is very fond. Whether these pretty birds are preening their feathers on their little trees, or are nesting in the boxes provided for them, all are ready to welcome their Royal mistress when she pays a visit.

A girl can scarcely be too young to have some idea of the value of money, and a weekly allowance will teach her the pleasure of providing little gifts and knick-knacks out of her own pocket. At the age of fifteen or sixteen every girl should have an allowance, out of which she should buy her own gloves, stationery, and ribbons. This will teach her the use her pocket-money can be put to. As she gets older her allowance should include money for her entire wardrobe.

A change has come over the way in which fashionable people acknowledge their friends and acquaintances in the street. One used to bow gravely or smilingly, according to your feelings now, instead of lowering the head, women jerk it gently backward, slightly raising the chain in so doing. It is not an ungraceful action, and is less ceremonious than the more formal bow we were taught to make by our dancing mistresses.

"Are women more subject to sea-sickness than men?" An Atlantic captain replies, "Yes, but, on the other hand, they stand it better A woman struggles up to the point of despair against the—what I might call the impropriety of the thing. She isn't so much tortured by the pangs as she is worried by the prospect of becoming dishevelled, haggard, and draggled. She fights against it to the last, and keeps up appearances as long as she can hold up her head. Then she becomes maudlin and pathetic."

THIS is the season when individually proclaims itself more loudly in dress than at any other. Girls and women who dress quietly enough at home all the year round, often invest themselves in wonderful array for a visit to the seaside; while others choose toilettes that are as suitable for the occasion as they are neat and becoming. To discover a young woman's real character one has but to see her dressed for the morning lounge on the pier, listening to the band, or for the afternoon stroll, with some similar end in view. One such will issue forth, fresh as a daisy, in a neat linen or holland, trimly belted at the waist, and with headgear of a simple character, adapted to the purpose of partially shielding the eyes from the sun. Another will sally forth in a broken-down remnant of the season's wardrobe, a flimsy frock, whose edges bear marks of contract with the dusty Metropolitan flags, while the seams wear an aspect of fatigue that is sympathetic with the grimy edges of the skirt, and the doubtful purity of the collar. Such a girl as this will travel in a linen frock on even the dusties of days, instead of choosing some cool material, such as light homespun in a tone of grey, or fawn, or brown, on which the dust may lie invisibly until the journey's end. It is a good rule to wear in travelling only those fabrics to which the use of the clothes-brush is applicable. A smart little travelling costume in grey-brown foule as the skirt open up the left side of the front, showing a facing of red or yellow silk. The opening is finished with three rows of stitching, and a similar trimming forms vandykes round the skirt. A triple row of stitching borders the three little collars of which the revers are composed. There are not three layers of cloth in these. They would be much too hot. The stitching is so arranged as to simulate a triple collar. The waistcoat is part and parcel of the coat, though it may be of a different material, such as duck or Tattersall bird's-eye. It is joined in with the side-seams. The tie may be red or yellow, to match the lining of the overlap in the skirt. The little travelling toque is all loops of open-work satin straw, with a ribbon bow: no flowers or feathers to spoil with rain or wind. The dust is easily brushed from both ribbon and straw.

A neat and serviceable seaside dress is made of striped vivella, a well-shrunk material which is not injured by rain or sea-water. The simplicity of cut is not incompatible with the skilful fitting, the chief desideratum in any costume. For coolness, both skirt and coat are lined with the thin batiste, which is so much stronger than its appearance would seem to warrant. The tiny stripe in it helps to give it strength. The fronts are faced with China silk. The square revers are also in this silk with a couple of rows of navy-blue braid for finish. The sailor's-knot is navy-blue silk. The neat little hat is biscuit-coloured straw, with a band of navy silk, a rosette of the white China silk, and a couple of dark blue quills.

In point of colour, some wild mistakes are made. Comparatively few persons can safely trust themselves to choose colours that are good in themselves, and even when unimpeachable in this respect, safe to wear with other colours. Some tastes run to crudity and harshness of tint, while others incline to sickliness of hue. But it is usually those who can least rely on their own efforts who most confidently and unhesitatingly rush into the the business of selection. Take our national colours, the red, white, and blue, which are more often seen in seaside costumes than any others. What a wonderful difference there is in the chosen red of some persons as compared with that of others. The true colourist selects the tone of the poppy-petal, newly unfolded on a bright day, the flower unbaptised by a single drop of rain; whereas the less expert may choose a brick colour, deep and angry, or a terra cotta tint that is totally unfit to associate with the splendid blue that is inseparably connected with our Navy. Here again a dull and shabby shade is a great mistake. The blue should be attuned to that of sky and sea, deeper in tint than those ordinarily seen in either, but not antagonistic to them.

Headgear is the great test of taste to sojourners by the sea. The straw hat is a great snare to the man who daily dons at frock coat. Higher in the social scale is he who attires himself in yachting suit and peaked hat, but wears varnished boots, such as should not be on creaking terms with the deck of a yacht. In the same way, the travelling cap of the middle-aged matron, surmounting a black satin, liberally trimmed with jet, is no worse mistake than the lace fichu of some younger woman put on over a golf cape; or a black satin hat with many plumes crowning a toilette of white pique or a simple holland gown.

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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you if I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Eczema. Prepared by ALBERT, 13 Farringdon Parade, London (late Purchased Secret Recipe of the Celebrated Quack Doctor, Dr. Rackett, deceased, as a Gentleman Living in Retired Circumstances).

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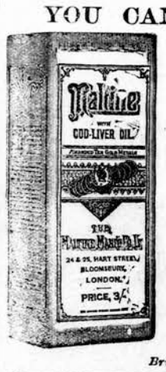

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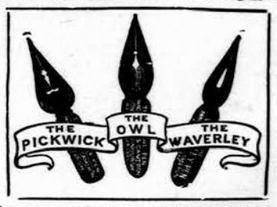

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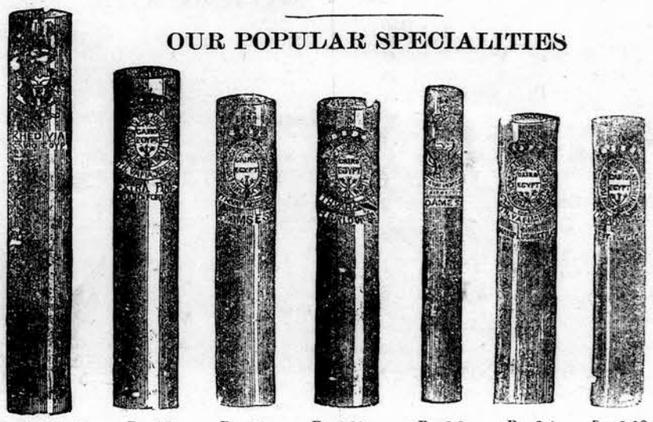

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